



Daily Report

China

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Daily Report

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General

Media Reviews U.S.-Soviet Summit Situation

Both Sides Prepare

HK080412 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 8 Dec 87 p 6

["Commentary" by staff reporter Zhang Yunwen (1728 0336 2429): "Washington on the Eve of the U. S.-Soviet Summit"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Dec—The U.S.-Soviet summit will be held in 2 days. Those involved, including the President, the secretary of state, security personnel, and press officials, are busy preparing for the summit.

Last weekend, President Reagan was reading a 2-inch thick "brief introduction to the situation" at Camp David. Security personnel were making careful preparations to ensure the convening of the summit. Some people said that the "countdown" for the summit started on 30 October, when the date of the summit was announced.

The U.S.-Soviet Washington summit has drawn the attention of reporters throughout the world. A responsible person of the press centers told a group of reporters that although about 6,000 interview cards had been issued, reporters were still requesting the cards. In the large office where interview cards are issued, there are many handbooks, reference booklets, and other material provided by some social organizations, all for reporters to read. The U.S. Information Agency has sent over 100 people to handle reporters' interviews. In addition to the original reporters' center, two press centers have been set up, one in the Department of Commerce and the other in the Marriott Hotel; both are near the White House and the reporters' center. Three thousand telephone sets have been installed at the press centers.

Apart from the concerned government officials and press personnel, the busiest of those involved are probably experts on the Kremlin. Almost every day they make appearances on television, attend discussions or meetings, or write articles for newspapers. This has continued for quite some time. People of different schools of thought in Washington are taking this opportunity to expand their influence.

Over the past week, government officials and experts have given news briefings on the summit almost every day at the press centers. The press officials of the two countries have made preparations to engage in "combat for news briefing." The Soviet Union has sent 20 press officials and 160 experts. They held a press conference immediately upon their arrival at the Madison Hotel in Washington. The White House spokesman also gave a news briefing in the press center of the Department of Commerce.

Over the last few days, demonstrations representing all types of views and opinions have taken place in the downtown area near the White House. Yesterday, a group composed of many disarmament organizations held a mass activity under the slogan of "providing an opportunity for peace." In the area between the White House and the Soviet Embassy, the participants formed a human chain called "a bridge toward peace." They sent 10 children of different races representing European nations to the White House and the Soviet Embassy to express the peace cherished by the younger generation. Questioned by a reporter, a little girl said that she wished to see the "elimination of big missiles after the elimination of small ones." The children who went to the Soviet Embassy were warmly welcomed, but the 10 children who wished to convey peace to the White House were denied entrance.

The debate between President Reagan and the conservatives in his party has also drawn people's attention. Quite a number of people in Washington feel particularly uneasy about the summit and the U.S.-Soviet agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles. Many conservative organizations have recently taken every opportunity to severely attack the U.S.-Soviet treaty on medium-range missiles. During a joint interview by reporters of four television studios 3 days ago, President Reagan made this significant remark: The minds of these people are deeply affected by the concept that a war is inevitable between the two superpowers. This remark infuriated the conservatives, who openly accused Reagan of breaking his promise to keep to the conservative movement, of giving up his principles, of changing his stand, and of allowing himself to be manipulated by the Soviet Union. However, President Reagan is well aware that, as indicated by a recent public opinion poll, the majority of the people in the Republican Party are in favor of the treaty on medium-range missiles and the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations.

For Washington, visits by foreign heads of state are quite normal, but this time is different. The arrival of Gorbachev at Andrews Air Force Base on 7 December will be the first visit by a Soviet leader in 14 years. The White House spokesman reminded reporters not long ago that the U.S.-Soviet summit will be a "summit between two old opponents." People keep asking whether this summit will serve as the beginning of new relations between the two old opponents.

Considered 'Balancing Act'

OW080237 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT
8 Dec 87

["Commentary: Nuclear 'Spears' and 'Shields' at the Summit (by Wang Chongjie)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, December 7 (XINHUA)—What U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev really will be doing at the upcoming summit meeting in Washington is a balancing act—with strategic offensive and defensive weapons.

If they can pull it off, their performance will begin to accomplish reductions in nuclear arsenals.

In recent years, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union have declared their willingness to scrap half their strategic offensive weapons. The more difficult question is how to reduce the defensive ones. Three years of negotiations between the two sides have produced no substantial progress.

In ancient times, arsenals produced spears for offense and shields for defense. The nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States are likewise divided — weapons are regarded as spears and shields, although their natures and differences have become infinitely more complicated.

The United States and the Soviet Union signed a treaty to limit anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems and the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty in May 26, 1972. The time was seen as ripe for such accords since the United States and the Soviet Union had by then reached a parity on nuclear strategic offensive weapons.

Both countries also had come to realize that there was then no defense against ballistic missiles—the one that struck first would not survive destructive retaliation from the other side.

In these two treaties, the U.S. and the Soviet Union noted the relationship between strategic offensive and defensive weapons and took it into consideration in their attempt to reduce the risk of nuclear wars. The ABM Treaty stipulates that both the United States and the Soviet Union could each deploy a ground-based shield, or an anti-ballistic missile system.

However, the ABM Treaty did not, as expected, lead to reductions in the spears, or strategic offensive weapons. The two nuclear giants kept striving for military superiority through the 1970s and into the 1980s, despite a limitation on missiles established by the second U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty in 1979. That limit has already been broken, and both countries now possess enough nuclear weapons to destroy each other dozens of times over.

Now, however, the United States and the Soviet Union are indicating subtle changes in position. On strategic offensive weapons, they appear ready to discuss their long-discussed reduction of strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent.

However, the United States demands a greater reduction of ground-launched intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) in which the Soviets have an advantage, while the Soviet Union calls for greater reductions in submarine-launched Cruise missiles and nuclear-weapon-carrying strategic bombers, two of the mainstays of the U.S. nuclear strategic offensive arsenal.

There is also a dispute on the timetable for reductions. The United States wants ten years to accomplish them while the Soviet Union demands a five-year deadline. In a bid for compromise, however, it now suggests a willingness to link offensive and defensive systems for ten years.

During that period, the Soviet Union proposes restricting anti-ballistic missile tests for space defense to laboratories and manufacturing sites. In addition, it proposes to negotiate a list of weapons not allowed to be sent into space during this exploratory stage.

The United States, in a counterproposal, specified seven more years to comply with the ABM Treaty during which the tests and studies now permitted by the treaty will be continued. Unless other agreements are reached, the two sides, according to the U.S. suggestion, will be free after that to deploy their strategic defense systems.

There the sword-shield argument has stalled. While it would be possible to begin the 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons in the first half of next year, President Reagan says over and over that his country will never give up the space defense system, and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev says if the SDI goes ahead, the Soviet Union will take countermeasures.

In this nuclear era, scientists tell us that no strategic offensive weapon is invulnerable, and that strategic defensive systems are not infallible. It is obvious that the best way to solve the problem of the contradictory relations between the "nuclear spears" and "nuclear shields" is to drastically reduce and finally eliminate both sides' arsenals of strategic offensive nuclear weapons and to stop the escalation of arms race into space.

Both Attempt 'To Cheat'

*HK071437 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
5 Dec 87 p 3*

["Newsletter from America" by reporter stationed in the United States Chiang Kuo-yuan [1203 0948 0337]: "American-Soviet Strategic Talks as Seen From Medium-Range Missile Agreement"]

[Text] The Stock in Nuclear Arsenals Will Only Be Reduced by 4 Percent [subhead]

It is incorrect and illogical to regard the efforts by the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce medium-range missiles as a breakthrough in disarmament talks, which have been at a deadlock for many years. It is also incorrect and illogical to think that the rugged path will be smoothed out in the future.

The figures concerned mislead people into incorrectly believing that the number of missiles and warheads being reduced is enormous. The United States will reduce 256 Cruise missiles and 108 Pershing 2 missiles, each with 1 warhead per missile. The Soviet Union will

destroy 270 SS-20 missiles with 3 warheads per missile, the kind that West Europe fears most; 20 SS-23s, 112 SS-4s, and 110 to 120 SS-12s, each with 1 warhead per missile. A total of 850 missiles and 1,390 to 1,400 warheads will be demolished.

However, the number of reduced warheads will only account for 4 percent of the stockpile of the two countries. Behind the medium-range missiles reduction deal, both the United States and the Soviet Union have made their own smug calculations. The United States hopes that after getting something out of the deal, the Soviets will make a concession regarding the issue of long-range missiles. As far as the reduction of medium-range missiles is concerned, the concession made by the Soviet Union is greater than that of the United States. Apart from long-range missiles, the Soviets intend to talk with the United States about the "Star Wars" Strategic Defense Initiative. The United States has always refused to put this issue on the agenda for discussion.

Medium-range missiles are tactical nuclear weapons with a maximum range of 3,000 miles. Their power of complete destruction is also limited. The explosive power of the SS-10 missile with 2 warheads is the greatest and is roughly equal to 500,000 tons of TNT. Both sides are holding out medium-range missiles as bait, but their eyes are set on long-range missiles. The range of long-range missiles with several warheads generally exceeds 8,000 miles. Each warhead is equal to more than 1 million tons of TNT.

Reducing Strategic Weapons Is by No Means Easy [subhead]

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have always expressed the desire to reduce strategic weapons by 50 percent. But how should they be reduced? This problem is much more complicated than reducing just medium-range missiles. Relative strategic missile strength between the United States and the Soviet Union is not equal. The Americans have the upper hand in the areas of nuclear submarines, airborne capacity, and so on. The United States' Trident submarines and B-1 and B-52 supersonic and stratosphere bombers have left the Soviets far behind. However, the ground-based long-range weapons of the Soviet Union are not weak. Apart from developing missiles with underground launching pads, in recent years the Soviet Union has made special efforts to enhance the mobility of long-range missiles. A mobile land and air force armed with a number of long-range missiles has been established. Missiles can be launched from both railways and highways. This not only enhances Soviet troop mobility but can also prevent the total destruction of their long-range missiles in a first attack by the United States. This is a serious, hidden problem for the United States.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have their own intentions with regard to the destruction of long-range missiles. It took 6 years to talk about the issue of

medium-range missiles. In 1972 Nixon and Brezhnev signed the first treaty on long-range missiles. Later, Carter and Brezhnev signed the second treaty. But the treaties were not smoothly implemented. The two superpowers try to cheat or outwit each other. They try to perpetrate a fraud by making use of loopholes in the treaties. At the summit meeting, there is little chance for accomplishing a specific plan concerning the reduction of long-range missiles by 50 percent.

Cannot the "Star Wars" Program Be Touched? [subhead]

As far as the "Star Wars" program is concerned, the United States "concealed" it a long time ago and regards it as a final weapon. They do not want to talk about it. The talks on medium-range missiles repeatedly ran aground last year and this year because the Soviets intended to make the "Star Wars" program one of the conditions for bargaining. Xiang Jiang performed the sword dance as a cover for his attempt on Liu Bang's life. The Soviets' attempt is on the "Star Wars" program rather than on medium-range missiles. For 3 years, the United States spent \$300 billion, on research concentrated in Massachusetts, to study the "Star Wars" program. The United States aims to thwart Soviet superiority in long-range missiles with this program. What merits our attention is that recently the Soviet Union has time and again mentioned their interpretation of the Anti-ballistic Missile [ABM] Treaty. The treaty was concluded in an atmosphere of mutual trust. In 1972, the cold war between the East and the West had not ended. The articles and clauses contained in the treaty are, of course, ambiguous and vague. Now, with the treaty in hand, the Soviet Union can argue with the United States about whether the "Star Wars" program violates the ABM Treaty. Therefore, it is appropriate to say that longer talks than the talks on long-range missiles are needed in order to make progress in the settlement of the problem of "Star Wars" program.

We should avoid proceeding from our own subjective desire or being blindly optimistic about the efforts of the United States and the Soviet Union to demolish medium-range missiles. However, in any event, the United States and the Soviet Union will eventually destroy medium-range nuclear weapons. This can be regarded as the first step taken on the rugged path to seek peace for mankind.

Soviet Union

Gorbachev Arrives, Gives Brief Statement
OW080144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0122 GMT
8 Dec 87

[Text] Washington, December 7 (XINHUA)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said today in a brief statement upon his arrival at the Andrews Air Force Base

here: "On behalf of the people and the Government of the Soviet Union, I wish to assure all Americans that we sincerely want better relations between our countries and peoples."

He said he came to the United States "to complete work and to sign the treaty on the elimination of intermediate and shorter-range missiles, thus completing work on the question which all peoples, all of the nations of the world have been looking at us to do."

But he stressed that "at the center of our discussions with the President of the United States will be the pivotal questions of Soviet-American relations, questions of reducing strategic offensive arms."

On this subject, he said, "We have something to say to the American leaders, to the President of the United States, and we are hoping that we will hear some new words on their side."

"We will be discussing other world problems too, of course, problems which are of concern to the nations and problems which are awaiting their solution," he added.

He stressed that the United States and the Soviet Union "must act with the utmost responsibility to our peoples and the peoples of the whole world". "We are in favor of a constructive dialogue and for better relations" with the U.S., he stated.

This is the first visit to the United States by Gorbachev, although he met U.S. President Reagan for the first time in Geneva November 1985 and second time in Reykjavik October 1986.

The Soviet leader arrived here from Moscow after a stopover of a few hours in London, where he conferred with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

A senior U.S. official said today Shultz will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze tonight to discuss details for tomorrow's talks between Reagan and Gorbachev.

Jewish Activists Hold Rally in Moscow

OW080553 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT
7 Dec 87

[Text] Moscow, December 6 (XINHUA)—A group of Jewish activists seeking permission to emigrate to Israel disturbed a rally here today on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Washington.

According to the official news agency, TASS, the demonstrators mingled with hundreds of citizens who had gathered in the public garden outside the Soviet Foreign Ministry earlier today to express their hope for success of the meeting beginning Monday between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

But, the news agency continued, "a group of provocateurs wormed their way into the ranks of the participants in the rally, trying to discourse on human rights."

TASS did not say how many protesters there were, but witnesses said there appeared to be at least a hundred "refuseniks." Soviet Jews denied permission to emigrate.

Soviet Central Television reported that one of them shouted "I don't like to live here together with you" while another demanded, "let me leave for Israel to meet my mother."

Before the cameras of Western correspondents, the televised report said, the "provocateurs" who claimed to be "fighters for human rights" swung fists and shouted insults.

The apparent intention of the protesters was to seek to have their status discussed at the summit meeting. According to TASS, however, they failed to receive support at the rally which passed a resolution calling for further reduction of armaments.

Economic Delegation Visits Shandong

SK080524 Jinan Shandong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] On the evening of 7 December at Jinan's Guesthouse, Vice Governor Ma Shizhong received and feted a nine-member delegation headed by Neumin, first deputy minister of power machine building of the Soviet Union. During the reception, Vice Governor Ma welcomed the guests on their visit to our province, and briefed them on the province's friendly contacts and economic and technological cooperations with foreign countries.

The USSR delegation arrived in our province, 6 December. During its stay in our province, the delegation visited Zouxian and Shiheng power plants.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Media Reviews Sihanouk, Hun Sen Meeting

Talks End

OW050733 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT
5 Dec 87

[Text] Fere-en-Tardenois, France, December 4 (XINHUA)—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, today ended his three-day unofficial meeting with Hun Sen, ringleader of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime.

Sihanouk and Hun Sen met as individuals in Fere-en-Tardenois, a French town 100 kilometers northeast of Paris.

According to a memorandum issued to the press, Sihanouk pointed out at yesterday's meeting that the Democratic Kampuchean Government will never recognize the accords signed by the Phnom Penh regime and Vietnam on the Kampuchean territory and offshore islands.

Once a quadripartite government was formed, the accords would be officially declared as null and void, Sihanouk said.

Sihanouk urged the Phnom Penh regime to guarantee the safety of the Kampuchean refugees after they return from Thailand, and to stop its anti-human rights activities and persecution of innocent Kampuchean people. Hun Sen denied that such were facts.

Sihanouk proposed that a neutralized and non-military zone be established in Angkor, a historic relic site, to pave the way for its rehabilitation with the help of UNESCO. But Hun Sen rejected the proposal.

At a press conference after the meeting, Hun Sen shunned the questions about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Sihanouk's position in a future government.

Issue Communiqué

BK051159 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia
1030 GMT 5 Dec 87

[Text] Samdech Sihanouk and Hun Sen issued a joint communiqué in Fere-en-Tardenois on 4 December.

The communiqué said: Samdech Sihanouk and Hun Sen met in Fere-en-Tardenois, France, from 2 to 4 December. In this round of talks, the two sides reached the following agreements:

1. The Cambodian conflict must be settled politically.
2. The Cambodian problem must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves, through negotiations between all parties involved in the conflict, in order to bring about an end to the war and bloodshed and to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.
3. Once an accord is reached by all Cambodian parties, an international conference will be convened to guarantee implementation of this accord and the independence of Cambodia and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.
4. Both sides agree to meet for the second time in Fere-en-Tardenois, France, in January 1988. They also agree to hold a third meeting in Samdech Sihanouk's palace in the DPRK. The date of the third meeting is yet to be determined.

The joint communiqué said: On the basis of the agreements cited above and in the supreme interest of the Cambodian nation, the two sides invite other Cambodian factions to join them at the negotiating table to find a rapid solution to the Cambodian problem and contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Following the conclusion of the meeting, Prince Rannarit, Samdech Sihanouk's spokesman, told a correspondent that Samdech Sihanouk would not return to Cambodia under the flag of the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Samdech went on to say: My forces will continue to fight. Without military pressure on them, the Vietnamese will never respect us.

Prince Rannarit said: The results of the talks have exceeded our expectations. This meeting is an important step. The prince pointed out: A mere 3-day meeting cannot easily cover or settle all questions. Future talks will continue to tackle these relevant questions.

On 4 December, Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, issued a memorandum to the press in France. In this memorandum, Samdech Sihanouk stated that in the 3 December round of talks he had with Hun Sen, he pointed out that the Democratic Kampuchean Government will never recognize the accords and treaties signed by the puppet Phnom Penh regime and Vietnam, including the accord on the Cambodian territory and offshore islands. Once a quadripartite Cambodian government is formed, these accords and treaties will be officially declared null and void.

Samdech Sihanouk urged the puppet Phnom Penh authorities to guarantee the safety of Cambodian refugees after they return from Thailand, and to stop its anti-human rights activities and persecution of the Cambodian people. Hun Sen denied the charges, and said there were no such incidents.

It was further reported that at the end of the talks and press conference on 4 December, Hun Sen shunned the questions raised by correspondents about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and Samdech Sihanouk's position in a future government.

Foreign Ministry Reacts

OW060718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT
6 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated here today that China always respects and supports Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's efforts to seek a fair and reasonable political settlement of the Kampuchean question.

The spokesman made this statement in reply to reporters' question concerning the comments of the Chinese Government on the meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen.

The Chinese side has always held that the crux of the political settlement of the Kampuchean question is for Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea as early as possible, the spokesman added.

Near East & South Asia

Tian Jiyun Attends Reception at PDRY Embassy
OW051429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT
4 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)—Ibrahim 'Abdallah Sa'idi, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to China, gave a reception here today to mark the 20th anniversary of the independence of Democratic Yemen.

Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun was among those present at the reception.

Sub-Saharan Africa

He Kang Attends Ivory Coast Embassy Reception
OW080155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT
7 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)—Amoakon-Edjampan Tiemele, Cote d'Ivoire ambassador to China, hosted a reception here this evening to mark the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire.

He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, attended the reception.

PRC-Built Stadium Turned Over to Chad
OW051201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1717 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] Ndjamen, 2 Dec (XINHUA)—The Concord Stadium in Ndjamen built by contract by Guangxi International Economic and Technological Cooperation Company of China was turned over to the Chadian Government today.

A number of ministers of the Chadian Government and Chinese Ambassador to Chad Yang Yongrui attended the turning-over ceremony. At the ceremony, representatives from the Chinese company presented the Chadian side with 50 suits of sportswear as a gift.

The construction of the entire stadium lasted 6 months, including building a 1,500-seat stand, sodding a soccer field, installing lighting, building a storage reservoir for watering the sodded field, and building iron railings around the soccer field.

This is Chad's first floodlit stadium built at a cost of 420 million CFA francs, which were all defrayed by the Chadian Government.

Rong Yiren Meets Rwandan Press Delegation
OW070748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT
7 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)—Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with a press delegation from Rwanda led by Christophe Mfiji, director of the Rwandan Information Office.

West Europe

Government Outlines Claims Agreement With UK
OW051643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT
5 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA)—Following is an announcement made by the State Council today:

The "Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Final and Comprehensive Settlement of All Their Historical Property Claims" was signed in Beijing on June 5, 1987 and went into effect as of the same day. In accordance with the stipulations as prescribed in the agreement, details for the application of paying off debts by Chinese citizens are as follows:

One. Citizens (including juridical persons) of the People's Republic of China who make property claims on the former British Government and former British companies, enterprises and organizations in China may apply, with the original document of creditor's right, to the designated branch of the Bank of China for the registration of property paying off matters. Competent authorities will formulate, according to the result of registration, specific procedures for paying off property.

Two. The abovementioned registration for property paying off will run from January 1, 1988 to June 30, 1988, and will not be handled after the time limit.

Three. Paying off will run from October 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988.

Four. Shares, bonds and negotiable securities held by citizens of the People's Republic of China (including juridical persons) of British companies and enterprises which used to engage in commercial operations in China do not fall in the category of property paying off defined in this announcement. Having gone through registration, their owners may ask the Bank of China to sell or exchange them or for other disposal.

[signed] State Council

NPC Group Makes Official Visit to Portugal

Meets Leaders

*OW041135 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT
3 Dec 87*

[Text] Lisbon, December 2 (XINHUA)—Portuguese President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva today received the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee respectively.

During the meetings, the two sides exchanged views on issues of common concern, especially on the development of relations between the two countries.

They agreed the Sino-Portuguese joint statement on the Macao issue signed by the two governments last April in Beijing has successfully settled the problem left over from the past.

Both governments expressed their satisfaction over the agreement, which has pushed the relations between China and Portugal to a new phase and will benefit the Sino-Portuguese cooperations in the political, economic, and cultural fields, they noted.

President Vitor Crespo of the Assembly of the Republic of Portugal today also met the Chinese NPC delegation. During the meeting, he said Portugal attached great importance to its relations with China.

The Assembly of Republic of Portugal will ratify the Sino-Portuguese joint statement on the Macao issue December 11, he said.

Speaking at a banquet in Palácio Foz held in honor of the Chinese delegation this evening, Crespo said the settlement of the Macao issue was achieved "through negotiations, which has embodied the spirit of friendship and fully maintained the interests of all parties concerned."

Liao Hansheng, head of the delegation, said at the occasion that the agreement signed between the Chinese and Portuguese governments to solve Macao issue has set "a new milestone for the development of Sino-Portuguese relations and provided a successful example to solve impending problems between countries through peaceful negotiations."

The Chinese people are willing to work together with the Portuguese people and other peace-loving people in the world for the relaxation of international tension and maintenance of world peace, Liao said.

Liao also spoke highly [of] the rapid development of Sino-Portuguese relations in various fields over the past 8 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation arrived here for a friendly visit November [30] at the invitation of the Assembly of Republic of Portugal. It is the first visit to Lisbon by the Chinese NPC delegation since 1979 when the two countries established diplomatic relations.

Ends Visit

*OW060905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT
6 Dec 87*

[Text] Lisbon, December 5 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) left here for home today at the end of its six-day official and friendly visit to this country.

During its stay, Portuguese President Mario Soares, President of the Assembly of the Republic Vitor Crespo, Prime Minister Cavaco Silva respectively met with the Chinese NPC delegation, led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

The two sides exchanged views on issues of safeguarding world peace, developing world economy, strengthening bilateral relations and increasing exchanges between the parliaments of the two countries.

Crespo told the Chinese delegation that the Portuguese Assembly will examine and ratify the Sino-Portuguese Joint Statement on the Question of Macao on December 11. Both sides believed that the joint statement signed in Beijing last April has successfully solved the problem left over from the past and bring bilateral relations to a new stage.

Liao invited, on behalf of the NPC, Crespo to lead a parliamentary delegation to visit China. Crespo accepted the invitation.

The NPC delegation also visited Porto, an important industrial and business center in northern Portugal.

PLA Chief of Staff Meets Belgian Counterpart

*OW071945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT
7 Dec 87*

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)—Chi Haotian, new chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), met here today his Belgian counterpart Lieutenant General Maurice Gysemberg.

This was the first time the 59-year-old Chi received a foreign military leader since he took up his new position last month. Chi was deputy chief of general staff between 1978 and 1982 and became political commissar of the PLA Jinan Unit in 1985.

Chi told Gysemberg, chief of the general staff of the Belgian Armed Forces, in recent years friendly exchanges between China and Belgium have been on the increase in the political, economic, cultural and military fields. It is

conducive to mutual understanding for the military leaders of the two countries to exchange views on issues of common concern, Chi said.

Gysemberg said he believed his current visit will help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two armed forces.

The lieutenant general arrived yesterday for an official goodwill visit. This morning he was honored at a welcoming ceremony and reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the PLA in Chi's company.

Huang Hua Meets Cypriot Cultural Delegation
OW080121 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT
7 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)—Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with the Cypriot Cultural Delegation led by Andreas Mavrommatis, secretary general of the Cypriot Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NPC Official Rong Meets Danish Visitors
OW080942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT
8 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA)—Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met Holger Hansen, former general manager of the East Asiatic Company of Denmark, and his wife here today.

This is Hansen's 100th trip to China.

East Europe

Fischer Says 'Complete Agreement' in Talks
LD071552 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service
in German 1300 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today expressed his all-around satisfaction with his visit to China. He told GDR Radio that there had been complete agreement during his friendly talks. The dominant issue had been the problem of peace. According to the GDR minister, cooperation with China will increase in all areas. This will stretch from political dialogue, to joint projects in science and culture via the economy. Among other things, Fischer cited the training of young Chinese in the GDR and more sister cities.

Beijing Officials Meet With GDR Delegation
SK081108 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
27 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] On the morning of 26 November, Jin Jian, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, cordially met with and held discussions with the central organizational work observation group from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The delegation was led by Heinz Mirtschin, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Central Organizing Department. Li Qiyun, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the Organization Department of the municipal party committee, told the guests about Beijing Municipality's situation in reforming its party organizational work.

The delegation was invited to visit China by the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. Zhang Mingyi, member of the Standing Committee of the Beijing municipal party committee and secretary general, and Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to China, joined the meeting and discussions.

Consular Documents Exchanged with Bulgaria
OW041451 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT
3 Dec 87

[Text] Sofia, December 3 (XINHUA)—China and Bulgaria today exchanged an instrument of ratification on a bilateral consular treaty that goes into effect next January.

The Chinese-Bulgarian consular treaty was signed in May in Beijing when Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov visited China.

In speeches following the exchange of the document, Chinese Ambassador Teng Shaozhi and Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandur Strezov agreed that the treaty is of political significance in furthering friendly relations between the two peoples and will help promote personnel exchanges between them.

Rui Xingwen Meets Bulgarian Media Delegation
OW080113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT
7 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)—Rui Xingwen, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a Bulgarian radio and television delegation led by Lyubomir Pavlov, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Television and Radio, here today.

Student Stabbed, 'Several Hundred' Protest

OW'071612 Beijing XINHUA in English
1557 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)—A student of the Beijing University of International Business and Economics was stabbed to death last Saturday evening in the campus, and the two suspects have been caught by the police.

Zang Wei, a second-year student of the university's Economic Management Department, was buying food at a shop in the university at about 8:00 p.m. that day, when he had a quarrel with Ma Qingjun and Wang Yanjun. Ma and Wang had slipped into the campus.

Ma ran away after stabbing Zang, who died in a hospital in the early morning yesterday. Both Ma and Wang were caught by the police in the early morning yesterday.

At about 13:00 p.m. today, several hundred students of the university came to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, which manages the school. They demanded that Ma and Wang be dealt with according to law, and that the school improve its work.

Minister Zheng Tuobin, Vice Minister Li Lanqing and leaders of the university talked with the students, and promised to convey their opinions to the judicial departments.

Zheng and Li also promised to go to the school to further solicit their opinions.

Students, Authorities Clash

HK080032 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING
POST in English 8 Dec 87 p 1

[From Marlowe Hood in Beijing]

[Text] More than 1,000 students from Beijing's University of International Economics and Finance marched across the city yesterday, chanting slogans and clashing with police.

Nearly half of the student body took part in the demonstration against lax campus security and administrative inaction over the killing on Saturday of a 19-year-old student, Zang Wei, in the school grocery store.

This is the first major student protest away from a university campus since nationwide demonstrations last December led to the forced resignation of the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Mr Hu Yaobang, and the subsequent campaign against "bourgeois liberalisation".

Marchers insisted, however, that their protest was confined to issues of campus safety and unresponsive university leadership.

The student demonstrations last year were for democratic reforms including freedom of press and speech, and popular elections.

But yesterday's protesters were nonetheless fully aware of the seriousness of their action.

"The Government is extremely strict with student demonstrations," said one student in the march, which set out from the university campus at noon and proceeded south through Beijing to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in the city centre.

Carrying traditional Chinese funeral wreaths and, chanting the name of the murdered student, they broke through at least one police barricade.

When half the protesters crossed the corner of Dong Dan Avenue and Dengshi Street, about two kilometres from the ministry, about 40 armed police formed a wedge in the ranks to divide the marchers.

The police attempted to divert one side down a side street.

Police beat several students with their fists and ripped the wreaths from their hands.

"One of our students has been murdered and now the police are beating us!" shouted one young man as the students tried to reform ranks.

When the marchers began to overwhelm the police line, the public security officers relented and let the protest continue along its original path.

One student displayed to his school mates a bruise on the side of his face where he had been struck by a policeman, as well as knuckles bleeding from the blows he had delivered in return.

Police forcibly confiscated at least two small cameras carried by students and took one student into custody, according to one of the demonstrators.

Immediately before the police confrontation, the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Mr Zheng Tuobin, walked among the students asking them to discontinue their march.

The students passed him by shouting: "Forward, forward".

It is very unusual for high officials to become directly involved in such incidents.

Zhang Wei was stabbed by one of two "hooligans" from off campus when he accused them of stealing an apple, according to several students.

"The university should take greater care to keep such hooligans from entering the school grounds," said one protester.

"The guards at the gate are afraid to stop them."

It was not the first violent incident involving ruffians from off campus, he said.

Protesters were also angry that Zang did not receive prompt emergency care. After he was stabbed in the chest, he was taken to the school clinic where he was kept for "an excessively long period" before being transferred to the Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital where he died the following morning, according to one student.

Student demands to speak with university officials about the incident on Sunday morning were ignored, according to several demonstrators.

When university president Mr Sun Weiye failed to respond by yesterday morning, students decided to take to the streets.

Public security officers were clearly prepared as they massed at every intersection along the demonstration route.

When the marchers arrived at Chang An Avenue, Beijing's major east-west thoroughfare, rush-hour traffic came to a standstill.

Students were careful to keep to the pavement as much as possible.

"We don't want to give them any excuses," explained one.

When students demonstrated last December, officials criticised them for "disrupting traffic and public order".

Students were ushered through the front gates of the ministry into the courtyard just as two bus loads of police arrived to reinforce the several dozen officers already at the scene.

Police took photographs and videotaped the crowd.

The demonstrators remained in the yard for 10 minutes and were then escorted to an auditorium to hold a meeting with ministry officials.

Non-students were denied entry by school officials who stopped anyone they did not recognise.

The meeting ended at 7 pm with most students then being taken back to the campus by bus. It was still unclear late last night whether ministry officials satisfied the students' demands for improved security.

Students Boycott Classes

HK080628 Hong Kong AFP in English
0614 GMT 8 Dec 87

[By Nina McPherson]

[Text] Beijing, Dec 8 (AFP)—Hundreds of Chinese students boycotted classes Tuesday in a second day of protests against the deaths of two classmates.

"Bureaucracy and irresponsibility is rampant. We are boycotting classes to protest such needless tragedy," said a 19-year old female student at the University of International Business and Economics.

Wearing white paper flowers, a traditional sign of mourning, dozens of students said the brutal murder of their classmate Zang Wei, who was stabbed to death Saturday by hooligans, was the "second tragedy" in four months.

Despite harassment and surveillance by campus police, students told foreign reporters that university officials "evaded responsibility" and "covered up" the death of another classmate, Zheng Xumei, 19. She died of pneumonia in September after months of "negligence" and "poor medical care," they said.

More than a thousand students from the campus of about 2,000 marched Monday to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Relations, which runs the university, to demand that the hooligans be arrested and campus officials improve their work.

"Our classmates Zheng Xumei and Zang Wei died because our leaders don't really care about students. They refuse to take responsibility for the appalling lack of management in our school," said a 20-year old economics student.

The student, who asked not to be named, said that "incompetent" doctors at the university's medical clinic refused to send either of the two students to the hospital in time to be saved.

"When Zang Wei was bleeding to death from the chest, the doctors told us to go away, that they were not responsible for 'brawls among students,'" said one student bitterly. "When they refused to find a car for us, we had to take him to the Sino-Japanese hospital in an open vegetable cart."

Campus loudspeakers blared a message from the student association Tuesday morning, criticising "incompetent doctors" at the clinic and demanding an immediate "legal investigation" of the tragedies.

Chinese police have arrested two men suspected of having committed the murder, the official *New China News Agency* reported Tuesday.

Large-character wall posters denouncing "bureaucracy" and a litany of student grievances against officials were plastered on campus walls overnight, students told foreign reporters, who were barred from entering the campus.

High-ranking foreign trade ministry officials, including Vice-Minister Li Lanqing, were scheduled to meet with students at the university Tuesday afternoon to "solicit opinions" and respond to demands raised in the march.

Students who spoke with campus officials during the march Monday said they were "skeptical" about their readiness to meet student demands. "It's always the same. All they say is 'we will study the situation,'" said one student.

"We demand that there be an immediate and thorough investigation of our school leaders. And we want the top ones dismissed," said another.

Many university students, workers and teachers cited poor living conditions, a chronic lack of heating and drinking water, inedible food, insufficient medical care, and poor campus security as the "real causes" for protest.

"Nothing has changed in our school since the student demonstrations last year," sighed a 30-year-old economics teacher who said she "fully supported" student demands that school leaders should be dismissed.

Student protests across China which began in December last year led to the disgrace of former party secretary Hu Yaobang in January and triggered what analysts said was China's most serious political crisis in 10 years.

Students Put Up Wall Posters

HK081208 Hong Kong AFP in English
1204 GMT 8 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, Dec 7 (AFP)—Students at a Beijing university put up wall posters on campus Tuesday calling for better security following the second stabbing of a student in three days, witnesses said.

The yellow posters appeared at the People's University after Li Jingwen, a fourth-year student in agricultural economics, was stabbed Saturday, student witnesses told *Agence France-Presse*.

Students interviewed near the campus told foreign reporters that Mr Li was only slightly wounded and had been released from the hospital.

"Incidents of human rights violations by hooligans are increasing on our campus," said one of the posters, which denounced lax security on campus and called on officials to investigate the stabbing.

Officials at the college told AFP that they were unaware of the stabbing.

Students from People's University, a leading Beijing college, said that some of the posters had been brought from the University of International Business and Economics.

About 1,500 students from that campus marched to government headquarters here Monday to protest the murder of Zang Wei, a classmate who was stabbed to death Saturday.

Deng Xiaoping Rejected Qin Jiwei as PLA Chief

HK080813 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
8 Dec 87 p 14

[Text] Sources in Beijing revealed that before the 13th CPC National Congress, it had been proposed that 73-year-old Qin Jiwei, highly seasoned and with creditable performance, replace Yang Dezhi as chief of the General Staff of the PLA. However, Deng Xiaoping suggested that the new chief of the General Staff should be relatively young and have all-round work experience. He vetoed the proposal. Finally, 58-year-old Chi Haotian, former political commissar of the Jinan Military District, took over as chief of the PLA General Staff.

In his first interview with foreign guests since being appointed to the new post, Chi Haotian yesterday met Belgian Chief of General Staff (Gai-sen-bei-ge) [5556 2773 6296 2706] in Beijing. Touching on Chi Haotian's background, *Xinhua News Agency* pointed out that he acted as deputy chief of the General Staff from 1978 to 1982 and as political commissar of the Jinan Military District from 1982 to 1985. Actually, before this, Chi Haotian had twice worked in a newspaper office. The first time was when he was posted at the *Renmin Ribao* office after the downfall of the "gang of four" reorganizing the Chinese Communist propaganda organ then still under the control of the confidants of the "gang of four." During the Cultural Revolution, Chi Haotian also worked with *Jiefangjun Bao*. He was later dismissed because he had failed to act according to Jiang Qing's instructions.

Starting out as an Army unit fighter, Chi Haotian gradually rose through the ranks. He worked in a local military district and also in the national headquarters of the Army and in the Propaganda Department. He was therefore considered to have relatively all-round work experiences.

Those in the Army judged Chi Haotian as being diligent, studious, and receptive to new ideas. In an official inaugural speech at the end of last month, Chi Haotian cited some words of ancient Chinese strategist Zhu Gelang and words in the "Art of War" by Sun Zi. He never had formal education and acquired his cultural knowledge entirely through self-study. When posted at the *Renmin Ribao* office, he had not the least newspaper

work experience. However, he proved capable of adapting to new circumstances, as he tackled various tasks in line with the prevailing situation.

On the other hand, it was learned that Qin Jiwei, once rumored as likely to fill the post of the chief of the General Staff, would take over from 77-year-old Zhang Aiping as minister of national defense. Qin Jiwei is now commander of the Beijing Military District. At the 13th CPC National Congress, he was officially promoted from alternate member of the Central Political Bureau to full membership. He and his mentor, Yang Shangkun, would be the only remaining military representatives in the Political Bureau.

Good Environment Sought for Theory, Research
OW072136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT
7 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)—"Guangming Daily" today again called for creating a good environment for the study of Marxist theories and allowing freedom in academic research.

Debate and discussion can and should be used as means of solving questions arising out of academic investigations so long as they do not violate the Constitution and laws (including the party Constitution for party members), said the Beijing-based paper.

The paper emphasized the right of those criticised party to defend their positions and criticize opponents' views during the discussion. [sentence as received]

The spirit of upholding truth and correcting mistakes should be encouraged, while the tendency to "drift with the tide" of opinion should be opposed, it said.

Stressing the importance of equality of all in the face of truth, paper said that developing Marxism is a common task of all Marxists. Nobody is in the position of exercising complete control over decisions nor is there any referee to provide "standard answers".

Different schools of thought should be allowed to contend freely without one being able to force its views upon the others, the paper said.

On the other hand, theorists should consider different views in a patient manner and help create a harmonious atmosphere in academic discussions.

It also called for reforming the outdated educational research system and ways to exercise better leadership and management over it.

An important requirement for ensuring a good academic environment, the paper said, is to acquire a correct understanding of the work done by Chinese theoretical researchers.

Their contributions in the last few years indicate that most of them support the guidelines of the Communist Party and the reforms. They should, therefore, be trusted, the paper added.

"We should not label those who are temporarily unable to keep pace with the reform as "rigid in thinking", and those with some radical ideas as "bourgeois liberals", "Guangming Daily" said. [quotation marks as received]

GUANGMING RIBAO Views Public Service
HK080800 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese
26 Nov 87 p 3

[Article by Gu Yunchang (7357 0061 2490): "A Talk On Our Country's Public Service System"]

[Text] The report of the 13th National Party Congress clearly pointed out that the reform of the existing cadres and personnel system should focus on the establishment of a public service system. In establishing a public service system with Chinese characteristics, we must insist on proceeding from the fundamental conditions of our country. Meanwhile, we should properly draw on useful experiences from the foreign civil service system and certain scientific methods.

I

For more than a century, to get rid of the traditional "system of bestowing official titles" and the "system of the political party sharing in the fat," Western industrial countries, while energetically devoted to economic development, have gradually formed quite a unique personnel management system—the civil service system. Its basic characteristics are: selecting the best through competition, unified management, job classification and job security. This means that only with given qualifications and through a competitive examination can a person join the civil service ranks. Then he is strictly subjected to promotion on the basis of performance. The state commits a special organ to the unified management of civil servants according to norms for specified ranks. Civil servants are put in classified posts with job security. They are free from being dismissed and penalized unless they have made a serious mistake. Civil servants are actual executors of government functions. They assert the authority of the government. For a long period of time, the civil service system, as far as the governments of Western countries are concerned, has played an important role in selecting and retaining talent in various fields, raising administrative efficiency, maintaining government stability and the extension of policy under conditions of multi-party competition, and stimulating economic prosperity and social development. As a state's standard system of personnel management and way of running the country, the civil service system has gone through a number of developmental stages to be near perfected and has been widely adopted by many countries in the world, including Third World countries.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in 1979: "We say that capitalist society is not good. But it is unusually bold in the discovery and use of talent. It has the feature of not ranking people according to seniority. All those who have the qualifications are used. This is also taken as a matter of course. As far as this is concerned, our system of selecting cadres is backward." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 197) In summing up experiences in the reform of the cadres and personnel system since the founding of the PRC, we should pay attention to studying and drawing on such scientific practices in the foreign civil service system as selecting the best through competition, job classification, lifetime training, and so forth. Through summing up experiences and borrowing others' ways, we should gradually form a public service system with Chinese characteristics.

What are the Chinese characteristics? They may be summed up as mainly two things. First, politically we must uphold party leadership and can never get involved with what is called "political neutrality," as Western countries do. Second, we must uphold the socialist system. Public servants of the state must have socialist consciousness and should not just play the role of experts in administrative management. These two things represent a sharp difference from the Western civil service system and show the correct direction that we should follow in practicing the public service system. But in introducing the competitive mechanism and bringing about job classification, job security and lifetime training, and in other matters, our public service system also shares many common features with the Western civil service system. This is where we should borrow from the Western civil service system in practicing the public service system.

The establishment of the public service system is an important decision in reforming the cadres and personnel system. It helps in raising the quality of government workers, concentrating a number of outstanding skilled personnel on administrative management, creating an administrative management contingent full of vitality and marked with relative stability and a relatively high level, overcoming bureaucratism, guaranteeing the normal operation of the state apparatus and the flexibility and efficiency of administrative command. It helps in rectifying unhealthy practices long existing in the use of people, creating a fine environment for equal competition among skilled personnel, and stimulating the development of social stability and economic construction. It also helps in introducing scientific management among government workers and then dissolving the existing ranks of cadres, gradually forming management systems with different features geared to different types of skilled personnel, and introducing the practice of managing cadres put in different categories. In sum, the proper management of more than 4 million administrative personnel carrying out public functions of the state will have a great effect on the whole country as an example.

At present, conditions for the establishment of the public service system have fundamentally existed. There has been a shift in emphasis in party and state work. To bring about economic and social development, there is an urgent need for an appropriate contingent of public servants. The deepening of the economic reform, the unfolding of the political reform, and especially the introduction of such measures as the separation of party and government functions, organ restructuring, and so forth have created fine conditions for the establishment of a public service system. The mix of state organ working personnel and their quality have undergone tremendous changes. The ranks of intellectuals are gradually swelling. Our country's existing 10 million-plus intellectuals are a rich source of talent in practicing the public service system. In the past few years, through wholesome exploration in the reform of the cadres and personnel system, we have accumulated valuable experiences. This has also raised people's actual ability to absorb such a system ideologically and psychologically.

II

In practicing the public service system, we must first scientifically define the scope for government workers. As far as this problem is concerned, there are generally three categories involved abroad. The first category is a large scope covering administrative, legislative and judicial organs and even some personnel serving in enterprises and institutions and officials handling government affairs and office work. Japan and France fall into this category. The second is the medium scope, with administrative organ personnel generally called "civil officials." It covers department heads, including politically appointed officials, and so forth, and other legally appointed officials. The United States and the FRG fall into this category. The third is a small scope. "Civil officials" refer only to officials handling general affairs not elected in administrative organs. Britain and the countries of the British Commonwealth fall into this category. In light of the fundamental national conditions of our country, to facilitate the formation of a public service system with relative independence and unified standards and help toward the establishment of a highly efficient state administrative command system, the scope for our country's "public service personnel" should be so defined as to cover personnel in the government exercising administrative powers of the state and handling the business of the state. These can in turn be classified into two big categories.

Public service personnel in the category of administrative affairs generally refer to members of the government with given terms of office based on the Constitution or organizational laws. Public service personnel in the category of business are government administrative personnel with permanent appointment based on the state's public service law. Public service personnel in the category of administrative affairs do more of the work assuming leadership responsibilities and making administrative decisions. They are generally elected or decided

upon through the People's Congress. Candidates are recommended by party organizations at various levels according to procedures based on the law. Public service personnel in the category of business do more of the work taking care of concrete administrative affairs. They are employed through selection in a competitive examination.

The classification of public service personnel into the category of administrative affairs and the category of business helps toward unity in strengthening party leadership and upholding management based on the law, helps toward unity of democracy and efficiency, and also helps toward unity of development and stability. This carries great significance in raising the government's administrative efficiency and level of management. But as is customary in various countries of the world, the concept of public service personnel, in a general sense, refers to public service personnel in the category of business.

Our management system of public service personnel in the category of business mainly calls for the following:

First, the selection of the best in a public examination. No one without taking a qualifying examination or having graduated from a college of administration can join the ranks of public service personnel in the category of general affairs. In an examination, such principles as openness, equality and competition are upheld. Qualifications for those sitting for an examination cover the political caliber, educational background, age, and so forth. The examination is open to all those who satisfy these qualifications. People are selected on the basis of their examination results. The subjects in an examination or relevant contents should be designed on the basis of work standards for a given post. An examination can be held in various ways. Apart from a test in fundamental theory, there should also be an oral test and the like to find the candidate's various abilities related to the job. An examination is generally organized by the state in a unified manner. Second, job classifications and duty standards. On the basis of job investigation and duty analysis, we must classify jobs for public service personnel to allow the relatively rational classification of jobs and the gradual standardization of ranks and thus the gradual formation of a set of on-the-job responsibility standards with rational classifications, clearly marked levels and clearly defined duties. This will provide a basis for employment, assessment, promotion, award-giving, training, wage levels or remuneration, and other matters of personnel management.

Third, assessment and promotion based chiefly on actual work performance. The promotion of public service personnel must be guided by strict conditions and legal procedures. In granting a job promotion, we must pay particular attention to actual work performance and organizational abilities. If necessary, this should be preceded also with a promotion examination. In granting a special promotion, special procedures prescribed must

be followed. An assessment of public service personnel must be regularly conducted by the administrative leaders in charge according to the law, with rewards and penalties based on assessment results.

Fourth, strict training. Training must be taken as a necessary condition for an assignment to a job, or a promotion. Commitment to training must be taken as a legal right or obligation of public service personnel. Training should include training before a job, promotion-related training and lifetime training. Colleges of administration at central and local levels must be set up to form public service personnel training networks at different levels. This is to gradually realize the standardization of training for administrative cadres.

Fifth, control of matters of wages, welfare, retirement and insurance. Public service personnel's pay or remuneration is compatible with a given job or the role played and is related to contributions. We must establish a normal promotion system for public service personnel. Public service personnel must enjoy rational allowances, welfare, annual leave, social insurance, and other benefits. Their pay, welfare and retirement benefits are protected by the law.

III

The establishment of a public service system with Chinese characteristics is a relatively complicated job related to the social system. It involves many aspects of the reform of the cadres system and takes a relatively long period of time. The reasons are as follows:

First, the reform of the personnel system is a part of the reform of the political system. It must be compatible with the general situation and the general climate about the whole political reform and the economic reform. It cannot be rushed. Nor can it be delayed for too long. The reform of the political system and the economic system is a long-term arduous task. The establishment and perfection of the public service system of course cannot be brought about in a short period of time.

Second, a higher quality of public service personnel is not only related to the foundation and the status quo of our whole ranks of cadres but is ultimately determined by the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation. Therefore, the completion of this historical mission is impossible without the efforts of one generation and even several generations.

Third, foreign experience also shows that it has generally taken several decades and even a century for Western industrial countries to form relatively perfect civil service systems. It is now more than a century since Britain started officially establishing the contemporary civil service system in 1870 and since the United States approved the "Civil Service System Act" (the Pendleton Act) in 1883. It is also more than 40 years since France established the civil service administration (the Public

Service General Bureau) and set up a State College of Administration in 1945, or since it announced in 1946 a unified public service law, with the contemporary public service system thus brought into being. We have just started with our work. Given an underdeveloped economy and a less than perfect legal system, it takes a long period of effort and ideological preparation to establish and perfect our public service system. We must strive to complete this mission of historical significance in a planned and systematic manner in 20 to 30 years.

In establishing a public service system with Chinese characteristics, how should we now make a start? The report of the 13th National Party Congress clearly pointed out that we must properly handle the following three things:

First, we must formulate and promulgate the "regulations governing public service personnel" and introduce proper measures to link things up. Given our country's imperfect personnel management system and imperfect legal system over a long period of time and the lack of necessary standards in employing, promoting and training public service personnel, this task has become more necessary and urgent. But considering conditions for direct legislation at present being still not very ripe, we can formulate the "Regulations Governing Public Service Personnel," setting tentative standards for various management systems about public service personnel. Then we can gradually seek revision and perfection in the course of the tentative introduction of such regulations. When conditions are ripe, we will again establish relevant legislation through the National People's Congress. In the intervening period, we must organize forces to formulate relevant separate rules and regulations and implementation rules to have things linked up as parts of the whole.

Second, we must organize public service personnel management organs to undertake the function of managing public service personnel in the category of business. The main functions of a public service personnel management organ established by the State Council are: Taking care of the drafting of public service personnel rules and regulations and putting forward various relevant measures; undertaking job investigation and duty analysis; organizing examinations for public service personnel; drawing up plans for the training of public service personnel; guiding the various departments of the State Council and local governments in the management of public service personnel in the category of business; and managing high-ranking public service personnel at given levels on behalf of the State Council. Local governments at various levels must establish appropriate public service personnel management organs and concretely carry out the business of managing public service personnel in the category of business in given areas.

Third, we must arrange for the establishment of colleges of administration at state and local levels. To gradually improve the quality of public service personnel, we must

establish a set of perfect training systems and training organs. At present, the immediate job is to selectively transfer a number of comrades with modern management knowledge and a relatively strong organizational ability to arrange for the establishment of authoritative state colleges of administration and start the training of public service personnel as quickly as possible. We must also actively create conditions for setting up a number of local colleges of administration in different groups to train qualified management personnel for the state.

Paper Reports County's Election Progress
HK080510 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Nov 87, p 1

[Article by reporter Yan Xiaoming (7051 2556 2494):
"We Know Why We Cast This Vote": An Eyewitness
Report on the Election in Dingxiang County, Shanxi"]

[Text] Before this, what I had heard and seen and even felt was that the peasants basically did not care about casting their votes in an election, or that they were not interested in voting. My visit this time to Dingxiang County, Shanxi, completely overcame this feeling.

It was the occasion of the county convening its Ninth People's Representatives Congress. A driver whom I knew well told me that he, together with several relevant people, had gone to several polling stations and that the scene at the election had been serene to the extreme—"more or less like your college entrance examinations." He added: "When the ballots were distributed, all people present became quiet, not a single noise was heard, and after a while there was the scratching sound of everybody scribbling on the tickets. Shortly afterward, the voting tickets were folded cautiously and everybody waited for his turn to cast the vote, absolutely not allowing anybody else to see his vote. In past elections, the voters would ask each other, look at each other's vote, and practically fix the deal on the spot. This time when the votes were called or announced, the scene was an exciting one. So and so got one vote, and so on. The candidates' countenance would redden for a minute or turn grey the next, as if going through a great ordeal." I half believed what he said. That night, I made a "private, plainclothes, visit" of the residence of the representatives.

A peasant who wore a representative's badge and was about 50 years old told me in an exceptionally serious tone: "Formerly we felt that it mattered not who was the county magistrate. He could not be good to any extent or bad to any extent. Now it is different. There is a lot of difference between there being a good magistrate or a bad magistrate. If we elect a magistrate who cares only about himself and never others, or who even is incapable of doing anything, then the county would be in a mess, and the people would all become impoverished. Doesn't this matter at all? We must elect somebody who can do things for us." One young man was extremely straightforward in his words. He said: "Some cadres know only how to flatter and please those above and took delight in

being officials. Formerly, what one person had said would be sufficient and all one needed was to shine that person's shoes. We common folks had no say at all. All we could do was to curse him in secret. Now he would need 80 to 100 representatives to put a cross over his name, but I would not vote for him!"

A village head who had lost in the election thus spoke to me: "For many years I have all along carried out the leadership's orders. What the leadership said should be done, I would do dutifully. I myself never had any objective and as a result the populace had no confidence in me. This shows that the level of the populace has improved. But I must also say that my failure in the election is not a disgrace. After all I had not done anything illegal to cause me to fail."

According to comrades of the country's People's Congress, the serious attitude of the voters at the election surpassed that at any previous occasion. In a far-away rural village which has no mobile balloting boxes, 97 percent of the voters turned out for the election. Besides, the people's election all had an increasingly set purpose. Up to the present, among the existing cadres, 3 village heads and 10 assistant village heads have been voted out of their jobs. At the time of the 1983 election, the organizational statute stipulated that aside from the candidates named by the Presidium, persons sponsored by three or more other persons could become candidates and no "outside" candidate was mentioned. This time the organizational regulations stipulated that persons nominated jointly by 10 persons or more could become candidates. Three candidates were so nominated. This showed that people had begun to exercise their own power, and increasingly so at will.

Naturally, there are still many things not exactly to people's liking. For example: In a variable election, the disparity between the candidates whom the peasants humorously call "bridesmaids" is too great. The candidates do not clearly pledge what they would do "upon being elected;" there are also cases of sentimental considerations and locality concepts in the election; and some peasants are known "to have cursed the candidates they themselves had elected" and so on and so forth. At any rate, today's voters no longer indulge in such traits as "quarrelling at the meeting and fraternizing in the dining room afterward." They have begun to select their "public servants" according to their own standards, such people, for example, as those who are straightforward, just, capable and can follow the people's wishes, and so forth. Undoubtedly this is a great blow to those who anxiously like to become officials but who are bureaucrats, seek private gains by abusing their power, and who do not do actual deeds but only indulge in shining shoes and finding backdoors. Quoting the peasants' words: "power not used now will vanish; we know why we cast this vote."

Commentator Urges Democracy at Grassroots

HK080520 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Nov 87 p 1

[Commentator's articles: "Start With Developing Democracy at the Grass-Roots Level"]

[Text] In establishing a socialist democratic government, an important aspect is expanding democracy at the grass-roots level.

How can we practice democracy at the grass-roots level? Are the quality and level of the populace equal to the demands of expanding democracy at the grass-roots level? The report carried in this paper today on the election in Dingxiang County, Shanxi, describes the situation of election in a rural village at the grass-roots level. It employs vivid facts to answer people's skepticism and can give people much enlightenment.

Seen from the situation in Dingxiang County, peasants do have political enthusiasm. A principal road to developing democracy at the grass-roots level is to reform the election system, enforce variable elections, and let the populace at the grass-roots level have the right to elect their own leader. In the past elections were conducted, but the populace showed no enthusiasm at all. Why are they enthusiastic now? The answer lies in the fact that elections cannot be in form only. The right of selection of electors must be ensured and the electors' wishes must be respected. When the populace find that their words carry weight and that their votes do play an important role, naturally they become concerned with the election. In reality, the public's understanding of democracy is by no means weak or thin. Following the economic development and the rise in the standard of living and cultural level of the populace in recent years, the interest of the populace in participating in the elections has obviously risen. Our past methods suppressed this political enthusiasm and democratic demands, hindered the healthy development of the understanding of the populace of being the masters of the house and prevented the display of the people's enthusiasm. Reform of the political structure is meant to remove these hindrances and to arouse the people's enthusiasm. We believe that once the political enthusiasm and democratic demands of the populace are properly displayed they can be converted into an enormous force to push social and political progress and the development of the social productive forces.

The peasant masses have a rather high political level. Some 60 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong said: The peasants' eyes are bright as snow. Over the past several decades, under the leadership of the CPC, the political capacity and political level of the Chinese people have been greatly elevated. Some comrades are always concerned with this and have been afraid of democracy and of election. Thus due to the restrictions of many objective factors, principally such as our country's productive forces staying at a low level and a series of consequences

derived from this, we are still far from possessing the conditions of establishing a highly democratic regime. We must indeed be aware of this. However, at the same time we must also see that we possess definite conditions for the development of democracy. Regarding the political capacity and political level of the masses, we must look at them from these two sides. Before the establishment of the PRC, in the liberated areas, grass-roots democratic elections were held. The peasant masses were completely illiterate and they resorted to throwing dice to represent casting of votes. Was this not done fairly well? The present conditions are much better than those at that time. The facts in Dingxiang have shown that the masses have the full ability to judge people and facts close at hand. The reason we emphasize developing democracy at the grass-roots level is to start from China's national conditions and to truly let the populace enjoy their democratic rights. Starting from the grass-roots level, democracy can be seen and can be felt. The people welcome it and are equal to the tasks that go with it.

Conditions in rural villages are like this and this is all the more true with conditions in the plants and factories and in the cities. With democratic politics put into order in these grass-roots units and grass-roots localities, our socialist democratic government will have a firm foundation.

'Using Science To Save Nation' Reassessed
HK080755 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 6 Dec 87 p 2

[Article by the KEJI RIBAO (Science and Technology Daily) special commentator: "The Idea and Slogan of Using Science To Save the Nation Should Be Re-Evaluated"]

[Text] On 15 November *Keji Ribao* carried a special commentator's article entitled: "From 'Using Science To Save the Nation' to 'Using Science To Invigorate the Nation.'" Excerpts are as follows:

Here, we would like to specially raise the subject of the necessity of using science to invigorate the nation in the initial stage of socialism. In raising the question of using science to invigorate the nation, we shall naturally link it with the idea and slogan of using science to save the nation. We have long criticized the idea of using science to save the nation. We should restudy which of our criticisms were correct and which were wrong. When we look back today, we should admit that many of our criticisms were unfair, ran counter to historic facts, and had negative results.

The idea of using science to save the nation was formulated in scientific circles of semicolonial and semifeudal old China. What was the nature of this idea?

First, it was a patriotic idea. It called on scientists to plunge into the cause of saving China. Therefore, it was a patriotic idea with a sense of national responsibility.

Second, it was a progressive idea. What tool did it propose to use to save the nation? It wanted to find a new tool, namely, modern science from the West, instead of old ethics or ancient civilization. Because the tool it found to save the nation was an advanced tool, it was a progressive idea.

Third, naturally, it had its limitations. In exploring the question of saving the nation, it only saw the role of science and technology. It did not grasp the social prerequisite for social development. Nor did it understand the way to transform society by revolutionary means.

Fourth, it was an interim idea. It could lead its exponents to take a revolutionary stand.

Science in itself, or the scientific spirit of natural sciences, accords with the spirit of Marxism. That is why large numbers of the early exponents of using science to save the nation gradually took the road of accepting revolutionary ideas, the leadership of the CPC, and the influence of Marxism. Using science to save the nation became an interim idea leading its exponents to take the revolutionary road.

Based on the above, it is undoubtedly necessary to unite with scientists holding the idea of using science to save the nation and encourage them to make progress. It won't do to exclude them from revolutionary ranks, nor to treat them as a force alien to the revolution. In the past, using science to save the nation was criticized as a reactionary idea of a reformist nature. Even early this year, somebody repeated this criticism in an authoritative tone. We cannot say there was no truth in such criticism. However, it should be restricted to a very small scope. That is, it should be directed at those politicians who did not personally engage in scientific and technological work but publicized the slogan of using science to save the nation in an attempt to resist or replace ideas calling on people to embark on the revolutionary road. The spearhead of our criticism should only be directed at those politicians and their political stand. Moreover, it is necessary to strictly differentiate them from those who conscientiously engage in scientific and research work, thinking that it is possible to save the nation by doing so. In our previous criticism, we did not make this distinction in our analysis. For this reason, our criticism was not accurate.

Some scientists believed in using science to save the nation but were not able to shift their stand onto the side of the revolution and did not turn their work into revolutionary struggle. We should also note that, under difficult conditions in old China, they did work hard to

develop science and education. Thus they laid the foundation for the future development of science, the training of personnel, and the establishment of institutions. All this will stand us in good stead after we win victories in revolution and have the necessary social conditions to develop science. Therefore, even in such conditions, they also prepared for, and made contributions to, the construction of New China.

We have won the people's political power through revolution and established the socialist system through socialist transformation. Under such conditions, we are provided with the political and social preconditions for developing science and technology. It is increasingly important for us to do so. In the past, criticizing the slogan of using science to save the nation played the positive role of arousing people to strive for such social and political conditions first. Now that we have such conditions, if we still vigorously criticize the idea of using science to save the nation, it will hamper our understanding of the importance of the status and role of scientific and technological work in state life and will have negative results.

In the course of pushing forward the revolution in the past, some party leaders publicized the truth about using revolution to save the nation. They did not, however, set the slogan of using revolution to save the nation against the slogan of using science to save the nation. They only said that we could not save the nation by merely relying on science. They said that only by relying on revolution could we save the nation. They also said that the relationship between revolution and science was one of addition instead of exclusion; only by adding revolution to science was it possible to save the nation. Today, when we talk about using socialism to save the nation, we should say that the relationship between socialism and science is likewise one of addition and not exclusion. Only socialism can save China. This is the truth of the times. To understand socialism in a scientific way, just as we do today, is to understand that the fundamental task of socialism is to develop the productive forces. In a socialist society, the criterion to judge the right and wrong of all our work is to see whether it stimulates the development of productive forces. This makes it necessary to give the role of science and technology an important position in social development. The report delivered to the 13th CPC National Congress precisely places science and education in a primary position in our country's development strategy. Therefore, the slogan that socialism can save China implies developing science and technology to invigorate China under socialist conditions. If science is rejected, then our socialism will still be the "socialism" previously understood in a distorted way. It will be a "socialism" which still takes class struggle as the key link following the completion of the socialist transformation, and which never forgets to criticize the "theory of productive forces." Only such socialism plays down and denies the role of science and technology and fears that, if we stress the importance of science and technology, it will focus people's attention

on science and technology and undermine the status of class struggle as the "key link." In the revolutionary period, our slogan was to use revolution plus science to save the nation. Now our slogan is to use socialism plus science to invigorate China.

Beijing Media Leaders Discuss Press Reform

*OW081018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1618 GMT 1 Dec 87*

[By GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Zhang Shengyou and XINHUA reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpts] The press circles in the capital gathered together today in the All-China Journalists' Association to speak freely on press reform.

In his remarks, Du Daozheng, director of the State Media and Publications Office, pointed out three phases contained in the broad press reform for the future. He said: The first phase refers to operations of a reporter, including timeliness and accuracy of the news covered. The second phase may be roughly summarized as degree of openness and participation, namely, letting people know and discuss vital topics and make their demands, opinions, proposals and complaints frequently and freely known to the authorities, thereby giving full play to the supervisory role of public opinion. The third phase is the reform of the press systems, which is a comparatively more complicated issue involving more spheres and departments. His remarks evoked sympathy from those comrades attending the meeting.

Zeng Jianhui, deputy director-general of the *Xinhua News Agency*, introduced the situation of the propaganda of the 13th CPC National Congress to the attendees at the meeting. He said: The convention of the 13th CPC National Congress has attracted both domestic and worldwide attention; and it has faced many sensitive issues. The party Central Committee has determined that the propaganda of the 13th CPC National Congress must give full expression to the spirit of reform and open-door policy, and that news reports must take the initiative to open further to the outside world. Press reform must be promoted in the direction of opening to the outside world.

"This seminar has raised high the banner of press reform and will have great influence over the press circles in China. The present period is the best one for press reform." These remarks by Fan Jingyi, editor in chief of *Jingji Ribao*, expressed the heartfelt wishes of many colleagues in the press circles. Reviewing the ups and downs of more than 30 years since press reform was first proposed in 1956, attendees at the meeting even more highly appreciated the new environment, great demand, and good opportunity provided by the 13th CPC National Congress for press reform.

The propaganda of reform called for reform of propaganda. The responsible persons of major newspapers in the capital expressed their concepts of reform one after another. Fan Jingyi maintained the scope of press reform to be as follows. First, to be more truthful and to speak the truth. The most fundamental requirement for people in the press is truth. The propaganda of the 13th CPC National Congress is a good example of seeking truth from facts. Second, to open further to the outside world; to let the world better understand China and vice versa. Third, to change from one-sidedness in past news reports to be more all-encompassing. Fourth, to adopt an attitude of equality and to conduct consultative dialogue with readers on equal footing.

Che Li, editor in chief of *Zhongguo Ribao*, said: News reports cannot restrict themselves to pure propaganda for the purpose of guidance only. Different newspapers must study their own respective readers. Newspapers should pay close attention to the long-term and fundamental interests of their readers and get people involved in discussions of problems. [passage omitted]

Li Pu, former deputy director general of the *Xinhua News Agency*, said: Reform of techniques of news writing and reporting discussed in the past are just technical improvements, stressing only "speed, brevity, novelty, and vigor." What we are going to study in earnest are the reform of press systems and press legislation. [passage omitted]

Among those who spoke at the seminar were Lu Liang, director of *Jiefangjun Bao*; Wang Xiulin, editor in chief of *Zhongguo Funu Bao*; Cheng Yi, director of the News Research Institute under the *Xinhua News Agency*; Wang Qianghua and Yang Zhengyan, deputy directors of the State Media and Publications Office; Zhang Guangyou, editor in chief of *Nongmin Ribao*; Xu Zhuqing, editor in chief of *Zhongguo Qingnian Bao*; and Wang Furu, director of the Information Bureau under the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Today's seminar was presided over by Du Daozheng, director of the State Media and Publications Office, and Yang Yi, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists' Association.

Zhao Ziyang Inspects Suzhou Rural Enterprises
OW080305 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
29 Nov 87 p 1

[By Zhang Xingduan]

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Gu Xiulian, provincial governor, Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, inspected Suzhou City's town and township enterprises on 25 and 26 November. He pointed out that it is important to make town and township enterprises a major force for developing an export-oriented economy.

Taking part in the inspection tour on 26 November were Hu Qili, member of the Standing Committee the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Jiang Zeming, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; and Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. Also accompanying the central leaders on the inspection tour were Secretary Xue Ju and Deputy Secretary Shen Zulun of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee.

After inspecting some areas in Jiangxi and Zhejiang Provinces following the 13th National Party Congress, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, although tired, came to Jiangsu's Suzhou City and held talks with local party and government cadres and some officials in charge of town and township enterprises in order to discuss with them a strategy for the area's economic development. On 25 November, Comrade Zhao Ziyang and his party inspected Wujiang County. With its efforts to vigorously develop a base to earn foreign exchange, Wujiang County's export commodities this year is expected to amount to 320 million yuan, accounting for 21 percent of the county's total output value. [passage omitted]

On 26 November, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Qili and other central leading comrades inspected a newly established industrial zone in Kunshan County. [passage omitted] Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out that to export processed goods by town and township enterprises with imported raw materials would be an effective way for such enterprises to promote production of export commodities.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang and his party also visited the Kunshan branch of the Shanghai No 1 Television Plant, the Suzhou Embroidery Institute, and the Suzhou Goods and Materials Trade Center.

Yang Shangkun Inspects Beijing Subway Line
SK080920 Beijing City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 29 Nov 87

[Text] On the morning of 29 November, accompanied by Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong, Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and permanent vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and Yang Baibing, director of the General Political Department of the PLA, inspected eastern Beijing's traffic control system center and the Beijing subway line.

At 0930 on 29 November, accompanied by Chen Xitong, leading comrades Yang Shangkun and Yang Baibing travelled to the eastern Beijing traffic control system center, which is located at (Hujia) Building. This is China's first urban traffic control system with an advanced international level. This system can guarantee the smooth running of vehicles, relieve traffic jams, and reduce delays in driving on the main roads it covers. Comrades Yang Shangkun and Yang Baibing inquired about the detailed situation of this system.

At 1030 that day, leading comrades Yang Shangkun and Yang Baibing travelled to the (Jianguomen) Subway Station, and inspected with great interest the second line of the Beijing Subway. (Feng Shuangsheng), manager of the municipal subway company, briefed leading comrades on the development of municipal subway and the construction of a turning line of the (Fuxingmen) Subway Station.

New Developments in Long March Rocket

HK100745 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
6 Nov 87 p 2

["Special Feature" by Mu Chi: "New Developments of China's Long March Rocket"]

[Text] Actively Developing Space Undertakings [sub-head]

According to the latest issue of the weekly *Flight International* China is to have its own space station in the late 1990's. The space station will weigh 22 tons and will be sent into orbit by the most up-to-date launch vehicle "Long March 3," a counterpart to the Soviet "Proton" class. Its logistics will be provided by a small shuttle.

The new "Long March 3" bears the designator CZ3A and is equipped with a third stage cryogenic rocket with increased thrust. It is believed that the launch vehicle in question will be in active service in 1992 and that it is capable of sending a 2,500-kg payload into a geostationary orbit. Another new-type booster designated CZ2E was displayed at the Paris air show in July 1987; it is equipped with four solid booster rockets.

In developing its space undertakings, the China Great Wall Industrial Corporation has already appointed its Washington-based agent, Baker, to promote the sale of its array of boosters for commercial purposes in the United States, South America, and the Middle East. Baker is one of the 10 sales agents employed by the Great Wall Industrial Corporation to be actively engaged in marketing.

Today, the number of variants in the array of "Long March" boosters has increased to 10. Apart from the above-mentioned CZ2E and CZ3A, two other models are ready to be in active service in the early 1990s; these are the CZ24L, to be ready for service in 1990, and the CZ34L, in 1993.

The CZ24L is a variant of the carrier rocket "Long March 2," with additional fuel tanks and four liquid booster rockets. The propellant of the booster is similar to those of the first-stage rockets, while the booster is an integral part of its first-stage rocket; this means the safety rate is high. CZ24L is capable of sending a 9-ton load into earth orbit or a 3-ton load, equivalent to the U.S. space shuttle, into geostationary orbit.

New-Type Rocket To Launch Shuttle [subhead]

The CZ34L is a variant of the carrier rocket "Long March 3." Possessing additional fuel tanks and four liquid booster rockets similar to the CZ24L, it is capable of sending an 11-ton load into earth orbit or a 5.3-ton load into geostationary orbit.

A new-type launch vehicle equipped with eight booster rockets is capable of sending a 13-ton load into earth orbit or a 5-ton load into geostationary orbit. Such a model is capable of launching China's space shuttle, whose size is believed to be only half of the European space shuttle "Hermes".

Another launch vehicle with eight booster rockets is capable of sending a 24-ton load into earthbound orbit or a 5-7 ton payload to the Moon or Mars.

A CZ2D model is capable of sending a 1.25-ton load into geostationary orbit, a weight equivalent to the "Perm D" satellite.

A model CZ2C is capable of sending a 2.6-ton load, a weight equivalent to the HS399 satellite, into geostationary orbit.

The CZ2C-OTM launch vehicle is capable of launching several satellites into earth orbit. OTM is a Swedish-made third-stage container. Another CZ2C-OTM structure is capable of sending a larger satellite into earth orbit, simultaneously carrying a small satellite similar to the Swedish "Mail Star" satellite. Still another CZ2C-OTM structure can be applied to send a satellite into a narrow elliptical orbit, designed for the tracking contact in the north European region.

"Long March" Rockets Shoulder Heavy Load [subhead]

China has so far launched its geostationary satellites from Xichang, which is situated at 28 degrees north latitude, 102 degrees east longitude, and its remote sensing earth-observing satellites from Jiuchuan, at 41 degrees north latitude, 100 degrees east longitude. China is to build its third satellite launching pad south of its capital, Beijing. When it is completed, it will be devoted to launching satellites for commercial purposes, together with the Xichang launching pad.

According to the plan for cooperation beginning in 1987, the French MATRA company is to use Chinese satellites to conduct its experiment on micro-gravity. The experiment is to be conducted in the next recoverable remote sensing satellite to be launched with the "Long March 2," in which satellite is a 15-kg MATRA experimental apparatus to conduct micro-gravity and biological experiments. Besides, "Long March 3" is to launch two U.S. telecommunications satellites in 1988, in addition to the "Western Union Satellite 6S" and a satellite of the Pan-American Pacific Satellite Corporation. Moreover, "Long March 3" will carry China's fourth geostationary telecommunications satellite into orbit in spring 1988.

PLA Approves Military Science Study Program
*OW080333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT
7 Dec 87*

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)—China's first program for studies of military sciences has been approved by a Chinese Army meeting here.

The 5-year program covers 254 research subjects, including China's national defence development strategy, national defence systems and policies, national defence education, army political work, and border conflicts.

The general departments, military area commands, Academy of Military Sciences, National Defence University, and military research institutes will be involved in the program.

In addition, a China Military Science Society will be created to stimulate further study, sources at the meeting that ended here today said.

Navy Exercise Simulates Nuclear Warfare
*OW080513 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0650 GMT 4 Dec 87*

[By Correspondent Yang Dechang]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA)—A combined naval formation composed of various vessels of the Donghai Fleet conducted a high-powered military exercise in the vast stretches of the West Pacific and the South China Sea from mid-October to the end of November this year. This marks the emerging capability of the Navy to carry out combined warfare along the seacoast and in the ocean.

This combined formation sailed through 4 straits, 20 longitudes, and 26 latitudes, and reached as far south as the Zengmu Reef.

It conducted a series of tactical exercises simulating actual combat, including blockading and counterblockading of straits, combat under nuclear and chemical warfare conditions, sea rescue and towing, aerial evacuation of wounded, surgery at sea, and other support operations.

Nearly 100 middle- and high-level officials commanding surface craft, submarines, and air units of the Donghai Fleet participated in the naval exercise and were responsible for the organization and conduct of the exercise.

Census Shows 5 Percent of Population Disabled
*HK070857 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
7 Dec 87 p 1*

[By staff reporter Wen Jia]

[Text] China's first national census of the disabled has revealed that 49 people out of a thousand are handicapped.

The survey of about 1.6 million Mainland Chinese shows just under 5 percent of the population is disabled, some 51.6 million people.

The survey, described as the world's largest of its kind, also found that 18 households in every 100 in China have one or more handicapped members. It was carried out by the Leading Group of the National Sampling Census of the Handicapped in Beijing.

The Chinese rate is significantly lower than the World Health Organization's estimate of the level of handicapped in the world, put at 10 percent.

More than 10,800 interviewers backed up by about 30,000 officials and other helpers interviewed 1.54 million people in their homes last April and May.

They visited 424 counties or cities throughout China, except Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao.

The survey reveals that 17.7 million Chinese are deaf or suffer speaking defects the mentally ill total 1.9 million.

A total of 10.2 million people are mentally retarded. More than 7 million had bad eyesight and 7 million had other physical disabilities. Another 6.7 million Chinese are disabled in two or more ways.

The above-mentioned categories were registered according to international standards, Li Zheng, head of the leading group, said.

The census was planned and backed up by computers provided by the State Economic Information Centre in Beijing and provincial computer networks.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs and eight other State ministries, commissions and associations jointly launched the programme on April 1 this year after two years preparation.

The survey aimed to identify the different types of handicaps, their regional distribution and causes, and the level of their medical care, education, employment, family life and social activities.

"This information is vital for planning China's future development and also important to the world as a whole," Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu said.

China has never counted its handicapped since the People's Republic was established in 1949. Many people estimated last year that the number of handicapped totalled 20 million.

The success of the census is largely due to the personal interviews, which Cui said were the key to producing an accurate survey.

The census was also supported by the World Health Organization Rehabilitation International, and other international organizations and individuals.

Commentator on Speeding Up Technical Progress
HK080635 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Dec 87 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Reform Should Speed Up Technical Progress of Enterprises"]

[Text] Compared with the surging waves of reform, we find that the momentum and progress of technical advance in enterprises have obviously lagged behind. Now is the time for us to stress that we should attach great importance to technical progress in enterprises, and that the achievements in reform should be reflected in technical progress of enterprises.

The 13th CPC National Congress has emphatically pointed out that the development of productive forces should be regarded as the center of all work. It has also emphasized: "Modern science and technology, and modern management are determining factors for enhancing economic results, and are an important pillar which ensures that our country's economy will advance to a new stage of growth." What we have achieved in this regard "will fully determine the process of modernization in our country, and is a matter of primary importance involving the invigoration of our nation."

Why should we vigorously promote all-round reform? In the final analysis, our purpose in doing so is to promote the development of productive forces. Giving an impetus to the progress of science and technology is a fundamental way to develop productive forces. It is also an important sign marking the level of development of our productive forces. If we fail to promote technical progress of enterprises through reform, does this not mean that reform has lost its vital significance? Therefore, in this sense, technical progress can be regarded as a yardstick measuring the success of reform in an enterprise. When we examine the mechanisms of an enterprise, we should, of course, pay attention to its capacity for independent operation, and for assuming sole responsibility for its profits or losses. What is equally important is that we should assess its capacity for self-transformation and self-development, and its mechanism for absorbing and digesting advanced technology. If an enterprise, which has been operating for many years, has failed to improve its technology and facilities,

or has even lost its past gains, how is it possible to speak of its good mechanisms? How is it possible to speak of its economic results and social benefits?

Judging from the present situation of enterprises in our country, this problem is fairly acute. Let us temporarily leave aside the problems of tens of thousands of small enterprises. We know that only about 10 percent of the 8,000 or so large and medium-scale enterprises throughout the country have carried out technical reform in varying degrees. The facilities of about one-fourth of these enterprises are outmoded. If we fail to solve this problem, it will be difficult to markedly improve poor economic results, which we have kept talking about for many years.

"Regarding speed as more important than efficiency," and "regarding capital construction as more important than technical reform" is a lopsided view which still exists in some regions and departments. It is also an ideological barrier to technical progress of enterprises. Practice has proved that promoting technical progress of enterprises is a shortcut which will ensure less input, faster results, more output, and higher efficiency. If we take Shanghai as an example, over the past 3 years, an investment of \$1 billion or so was made by the city to import more than 1,000 advanced technical items. According to statistics compiled on the basis of analyzing 494 projects which have gone into operation, we discover that every \$1 invested will produce 7 yuan in production output value with a profit of 1.8 yuan. After a period of 2 and 1/2 years or longer, the capital plus interest on the loans for the investment will be paid back.

We know that many operators of enterprises have attached great importance to technical progress. However, due to lack of funds and talented personnel, and the restrictions of certain rules and regulations, and habitual practice, it is very difficult for them to attain their high ambitions. They have urged the leading departments and departments in charge of macroscopic control to constantly readjust their work with the aim of supporting the technical progress of enterprises. There is no doubt that this is an important content of the systematic reforms with emphasis on invigorating enterprises.

Floating Salary Practiced in Enterprises
OW061244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT
6 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA)—Over half of China's industrial enterprises are now practising floating wages to boost worker initiative, said today's "Workers' Daily".

The new practise represents a forward step taken to eventually repudiate the old system of giving everybody a secured income whether he or she is hard working or lazy.

In most enterprises where it is introduced, the worker receives 70 percent of his or her monthly salary plus bonus, and the remaining 30 percent floats according to work load and efficiency.

But there are also cases in which all his or her salary plus bonus float, the paper said.

This year has also seen 25 percent of China's large and medium-sized enterprises introduce a system of letting the wages of the workers and staff float with profitability.

The quality of products, however, preponderates over other considerations in paying wages, the paper said, adding that the worker will be fined or have his or her salary cut for producing substandard products or causing quality problems.

Resumption of Pork Rationing Discussed
HK070041 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1258 GMT 4 Dec 87

[By Sun Yongliang (1327 3057 5328)]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The pork rationing system was resumed in Beijing this month. Under this system, each Beijing citizen can buy a jin of pork each month by presenting a pork ration coupon.

Beijing resumed the pork rationing system after Shanghai, Tianjin, and several other large cities adopted similar measures. It is reported that other large- and medium-sized cities will very soon follow suit.

Sources concerned believe that this is a clear reflection of the market situation arising from the decline in production of live pigs throughout the country since late 1985.

According to the Ministry of Commerce, China's number of live pigs totaled 336 million in 1985, the highest number in history. However, a latent contradiction between production, supply, and marketing of pork began to arise the same year.

China's grain output has since been declining due to natural disasters, changes in the agricultural production structure, and other factors. Since the grain ration, the demand for seeds, and exports of grain must be guaranteed, the peasants have had difficulty in obtaining feed for pigs and grain prices at country fairs have risen. As a result, pig raising has become an unprofitable trade. So more and more peasants have given up this traditional means of livelihood. The number of live pigs has therefore been declining in the country. Statistics show that the number of live pigs procured by state-owned commercial units throughout the country has dropped by 4.9 percent in the first half of this year as compared with the same period last year. Both the stock of pork and number of live pigs herded have decreased by more than 6 percent.

Due to the improvement of living standards, however, urban and rural pork consumption has grown at a rate of 5 to 7 percent a year. Therefore, the fixed price for pork can no longer check the growing consumption. It only serves to stimulate urban population's demand for pork.

The fact that pork supplied to cities has been resold to rural areas has also aggravated the urban pork shortage. Some merchants used to buy a large quantity of pork from cities at a low state-subsidized price and illegally resell it at a much higher price elsewhere. In order to stabilize the market, the competent departments in some cities have been forced to adopt the pork rationing system.

Commenting on this rationing system, a Ministry of Commerce official said: Compared with the rationing system practiced before the reform, the current rationing system is based on a much more ample supply of pork. By the way, the marketing of many processed pork products and foodstuffs is not subject to restriction. In fact, if one takes the supply of other pork products on the market and other marketing channels into consideration, one will find that the amount of pork supplied is not less than what was available before the rationing system was resumed.

Asked when the rationing system will be cancelled again, the official said it is hard to give a fixed date. But he confirmed that the current rationing system will only be an expedient and provisional measure.

Economic circles here believe that a series of measures must be adopted before the current situation can be changed, with the key link lying in the straightening out of prices.

It is reported that the departments concerned have now adopted some measures to encourage peasants to raise pigs. The government has decided to set aside 3 million tons of grain each year as feed for pigs. Local authorities in Beijing, Liaoning, and some other areas have also adopted flexible policies, readjusted the grain procurement price, and promoted specialized production in an attempt to increase pork production.

Newspaper Sponsors Discussion on Consumption
OW062348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT
4 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)—A discussion on consumption, sponsored by the "Workers' Daily", has aroused public interest and offered chances for readers to express their different views in the paper.

Today's "Workers' Daily" reported that the paper has received some 200 letters over the past few days, expressing worries about restrictions on consumption.

A Henan Province reader named Wang Wenliang said in a letter that restriction should not be placed on consumption as people's incomes are on the rise.

Wang said, "People will certainly buy refrigerators and washing machines if they have enough money after spending on food and clothing."

In Wang's opinion, supplies of better consumer goods fall short of demand and production of them should be increased.

Chen Yan, a reader from Beijing, said that individual consumption patterns should be respected as a respect for privacy.

Another reader, Li Hongguang from Hebei Province, said that the consumption level depends on the level of the productive forces. Owing to the inadequate guidance and regulation on consumption and misleading media messages, many people think China is very rich and has a high level of production.

Li criticized some newspapers for recommending to their readers 100 grams of beef for breakfast recipes since the majority of the Chinese people have grain as their main food staple.

"Since many rural areas remain poor, newspapers should not play up exceptional examples of villages with all the families having an annual income of 10,000 yuan and color TV sets," Li said.

Overheated consumption will likely cause inflation of consumption funds and if the growth of workers' wages exceeds that of labor productivity, product costs and prices will rise, Li said.

Money-Losing Enterprises To Be Auctioned
OW061400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT
6 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA)—Small collectively-owned and state-owned enterprises of the light industry operated in the red can be sold by auction to collective undertakings or individuals.

According to a new policy recently adopted by the Ministry of Light Industry, such selling will have to be approved by the workers' congress or management committee of the enterprise.

As far as the light industry is concerned, small enterprises account for 90 percent of the total. The ministry has decided that more collectively-owned enterprises should be leased to individuals through public bidding.

The income of the leaseholders may be three times higher than the average income of workers they employ, a ministry official said.

The ministry also requires its enterprises to choose their operators by public bidding. "Best managers can emerge only through competition," the official said.

GUANGMING RIBAO Views Shareholding System
HK070230 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese
28 Nov 87 p 3

[Article by Guan Menjue (7070 1125 6030): "A New Round of Discussion on the Shareholding System — An Exchange With Comrade Han Zhiguo"]

[Text] Recently, I have studied an article by Comrade Han Zhiguo, entitled "On The Main Line in China's Economic Structural Reform" (carried in *Guangming Ribao* 10 Oct 87.) The author believes that the main line for China's economic structural reform should be "a basic reform of the existing state ownership," and to establish joint-stock corporations characterized by "the ownership of legal entities." His main arguments are as follows: 1) The "ambiguity of property right" in the state ownership; 2) the unsuitability of state ownership to the development of commodity economy; 3) the state ownership leading to the enterprises' loss of the qualification for legal entities; 4) the development of stockholding corporations leading to the emergence of a new form of ownership, namely, "the ownership of legal entities," which may become a new form of socialist public ownership; and 5) in stockholding corporations of limited liability, property right and managerial right are not separated, but unified. The above-mentioned arguments are worth discussing.

1. The So-Called "Ambiguity of Property Right" [sub-head]

In my opinion, the property right of state-owned enterprises is not the least ambiguous. The enterprise is entrusted by the state for its own management. Where is there any ambiguity to speak of? The production materials belong to the enterprise; here, the property right is explicit. We cannot expect visibility and materialization of property right to make it explicit. The subcompany can be located far way from the capitalist transnational corporations, and its property right still belongs to the capitalists of the mother country; otherwise, it could not have become a specific kind of ownership. We should not set state-owned enterprises against the state under the socialist system despite the contradictions between them and the state. However, the enterprise and the state are basically unified. To set the enterprise against the state, to seize the ownership of production materials from the state, and to replace ownership by the whole people with ownership by the enterprise (collective ownership) can only end in sabotaging the solid economic base of China's socialist system.

2. The Argument That State Ownership Does Not Suit the Development of Commodity Economy [subhead]

True, commodity economy did not exist in the original design of socialism by Marx and Engels. However, practice has proved that all socialist revolutions took place in the base of commodity economy whether in Russia, in China or any other nation, and the founding of state-owned economy must be based on commodity economy, while commodity economy has never been eliminated in socialist countries. Regarding China, its state-owned economy is derived from commodity economy, but not from product economy. Although the commodity economy in old China was very undeveloped, while natural economy took up a rather great proportion in the national economy, the state-owned economy with large and medium-type enterprises as the main body was linked with commodity economy. Therefore, whether in theory or practice, it is groundless to say that the state-owned economy is founded on the basis of product economy.

Socialist state ownership, namely ownership by the whole people has a wide suitability. Under certain historical conditions, it can be suited to the development of commodity economy; under other historical conditions, it can be suited to the development of product economy. The question is: State ownership is a form of production relations, it is suitable to the contents of productive force development of various natures and levels. State ownership may operate along the orbit of commodity economy through structural reform when needs arise to develop social productive forces in a big way in the initial stage of socialism, to make itself meet the needs of, to promote, and to render service to the development of commodity economy. The vigorous development of commodity economy in China in recent years under the condition of the dominance of state ownership, with reform as the motive force has served as evidence. True, the state ownership might impede the development of commodity economy, if problems exist in the managerial structure; but that is only the problems in the managerial structure, but not one of the state ownership itself.

3. The Argument That State Ownership Has Led to Enterprises Losing the Eligibility of Legal Entity [subhead]

Independent enterprises, such as enterprises of private ownership may become legal entities. Enterprises with relative independence, such as state-owned enterprises, may also become legal entities, so long as they exercise the managerial right, independent accounting, and assume sole responsibility for profits or losses. What are the basic conditions for legal entities? They must be economic bodies, assume sole responsibility for profits and losses, and bear all legal responsibility, including rights and obligations. So long as they bear legal responsibility, they are legal entities regardless of their forms of ownership. We should not hold the view that only enterprises of private ownership and of collective ownership (including those of enterprise ownership) are qualified as legal entities, while state-owned enterprises are not. A demarcation line based on ownership regarding this issue is groundless.

4. So-Called "Ownership of Legal Entities" [subhead]

Ownership refers to the question to whom production materials belong. In a class society, this refers to the ownership by which classes and which groups. Hence, the nature of the ownership is distinguished: whether it is public ownership or private ownership, or a public-private joint ownership, or capitalist ownership of monopoly foreign investment, so on and so forth. As to legal entities, it refers to the legal status of enterprises only, and the legal responsibility they bear does not become a form of ownership at all.

Legal entities do not confine to stockholding corporations of limited liability, enterprises otherwise such as individual enterprises, the individual enterprises of capitalists, enterprises of partnership, including corporations of unlimited liability in history, are all legal entities. Then, does the so-called "ownership by legal entities" include all these?

The author regards "natural persons" as belonging to the category of private ownership, while regarding the "ownership of legal entities," namely the "ownership of stockholding corporations" as public ownership. If that was the case, the United States and Japan would have both become states of public ownership with properties of U.S. stockholding corporations accounting for 85 percent of enterprises' gross assets, while it is more than 90 percent with Japan. The stockholding corporation of limited liability is just an organizational form of enterprises, how can we tell they are of private ownership or public ownership, deviating from specific conditions.

5. The Question Whether the Property Right and Managerial Right Are Unified Regarding Stockholding Corporations [subhead]

The board of the corporation is a representative organ of the stockholders, controlling the property right of the corporations. However, the board does not manage the enterprise directly, while entrusting the enterprise' executives and the administrative organ to run the enterprise and to bear responsibility for the board. There, the property right and managerial right are obviously separated. Despite such separation, in the final analysis, it is under the control of the board, while in corporations in Western countries, it is manipulated by a handful of big shareholders.

More on Share-Holding

OW072039 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT
7 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)—The shareholding system is functional in China's economy in protecting workers' interests and helping to consolidate socialist public ownership, today's "Worker's Daily" reported.

According to the paper, "The essence of the share-holding system is not capitalistic, and can be used in both capitalist and socialist countries."

Share-holding has just appeared in China, but it has already drawn strong public feedback. Some people strongly support it, while others fear that it will change the nature of the public ownership, the paper said.

"Use of the share-holding system will not result in the restoration of capitalism in China," the paper said. "But the system is as an economic form compatible with socialized mass production."

Besides, it can bring workers and the means of production closer, consolidate funds scattered in the society, and separate administration from business.

The paper criticized the long-prevailing notion which equates shares and bonds with capitalism, and cited introduction of these systems as a result of China's current situation.

Experience and theoretical study are needed to incorporate this economic system with China's socialist public ownership of the major means of production, the paper said.

The current systems of pricing, planning, taxation, finance, personnel management and legislation in China are not entirely suitable for developing a share economy, and therefore the system cannot be implemented on a large scale at present, the paper said.

The mutual purchase of shares among enterprises should be encouraged and private businesses should also try out a cooperative economy, the paper said.

The paper suggested that larger enterprises sell shares among their own employees on a trial basis, and that stock markets be introduced in some larger cities when conditions are right.

Report on Redistribution of Unused Equipment
HK080619 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 6 Dec 87 p 1

[Report by reporter Wang Xingzeng (3769 5887 1073): "Accumulation of Unutilized Machinery and Equipment Is Horrifying"]

[Text] This reporter has learned from a meeting to redistribute unused machinery and equipment that the whole country now has 400 billion yuan worth of machinery and equipment, but 5 percent of it has lain idle and remained unused. Machinery and equipment valued at about 20 billion yuan have not been properly utilized. Such a huge amount is horrifying.

To fully make use of machinery and equipment that have lain idle and remained unused, the Beijing Municipal Economic Committee and the State Commission for the Machinery Building Industry jointly sponsored a meeting to redistribute the unused machinery and equipment.

This reporter has read a list of several hundred pages which covers various kinds of unused machinery and equipment ranging from big ones valued at more than 100,000 yuan to smaller ones valued at several thousand yuan. Some of the unused machinery and equipment are completely new; some have not yet been unpacked.

There are many reasons for the accumulation of unused machinery and equipment, but the most important reason contributing to this is the blind purchase of machinery and equipment. Some enterprises blindly sought "large and complete" or "small but complete" regarding their machinery and equipment. As a result, some highly sophisticated, large, and rare machinery and equipment lie idle. More than 7,000 kinds of unused machinery and equipment are to be redistributed by the meeting. Some other unused items are being reported.

With the gradual deepening of technical reform in enterprises, machinery and equipment are continuously renewed and the number of unused items has gradually increased. Organs responsible for the redistribution of this machinery and equipment have arisen as required by the times. In 1985, Beijing Municipality first established a company in charge of the redistribution of unutilized machinery and equipment. From October last year, when a meeting was held by the company to redistribute the relevant equipment, to November this year, various kinds of unutilized machinery and equipment valued at 9 million yuan were redistributed. A fairly large amount of unused machinery and equipment has been brought to life again to serve economic construction.

It has been learned that Beijing, Tianjin, Wuhan, Zhengzhou, Kunming, Chongqing, Shenyang, and other cities have successively set up departments in charge of dealing with unused machinery and equipment. Some other cities are making active preparations for the establishment of such organs.

Polarization in Rural Areas Discussed
HK060800 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese
No 22, 25 Nov 87 p 20-23

[Article by Huang Daoxia (7806 6670 7209): "Is There A Polarization in the Rural Areas?"]

[Text] Is there a polarization in the rural areas? This question is of great concern to people. The actual meaning of this question is whether or not rural reform polarizes the peasants.

After starting the system of contracted responsibility in the rural areas, with remuneration linked to output, the income of the peasants has increased rapidly. In 1985 the per capita net income of the peasants throughout the country was 397.6 yuan. This is an increase of 160 percent over 1978 (when price hikes are considered). In 7 years the annual growth rate was 14.9 percent. In the 13 years from 1965 to 1978, however, the peasants' income only increased by an annual rate of 1.7 percent. In 1986 the per capita net income of the peasants continued to increase. It reached 424.05 yuan, an increase of 6.7 percent over the previous year. In the first half of this year, the per capita net income of the peasants again increased by 12.7 percent over the corresponding period last year. After adjustment for fluctuations in prices, the actual growth rate was 6.7 percent.

Moreover, the income of the peasants in different areas has increased. According to statistics, in 1985 the per capita net income of the peasants was 421.84 yuan in plain areas, increasing by 190 percent over 1978. It was 375.41 yuan in hilly areas, increasing by 183 percent. And in mountainous areas, it was 317.67 yuan, increasing by 169 percent. Viewed from the nation's three economic regions, in 1985 the per capita net income of the peasants was 462.7 yuan in east China, an increase of 244.9 yuan over 1980; it was 388.6 yuan in central China, an increase of 207.6 yuan; and it was 321.7 yuan in western China, an increase of 151.7 yuan.

Are there any differences in the peasants' income? It should be said that the income gap has indeed widened over the past few years. However, we cannot say that it has widened to an irrational extent. According to the measurement of the State Statistical Bureau, which applies a coefficient computing method commonly used in the world, the coefficient of the peasants' income is as follows: It was 0.2124 in 1978, 0.2366 in 1980, 0.2388 in 1981, 0.2318 in 1982, 0.2459 in 1983, 0.2577 in 1984, and 0.2636 in 1985. According to the measurement of a relevant UN organization, for countries in general the coefficient is between 0.2 and 0.6. A coefficient lower than 0.2 or higher than 0.6 is considered irrational. According to the relevant department of our country, the coefficient of our peasants' income should be between 0.3 and 0.4. A coefficient below 0.2 shows that there is a high degree of egalitarianism and a coefficient higher than 0.4 shows that the gap is too big. Although, as a whole, the gap in the income of the Chinese peasants has gradually widened over the past few years, the changes have been smooth and steady. Moreover, the widening gap over the past few years reflects an attempt to rectify the egalitarian practice in distribution, which has existed for a long time since the movement to organize cooperatives and people's communes. Therefore, the widening gap over the past few years merely marks changes from highly egalitarian practice to a relatively rational one.

It is more important to note that, over the past few years, marked changes have also taken place in the economic conditions of the low-income peasants. The proportion

of the peasants with an annual income of less than 200 yuan dropped from 82.6 percent in 1978 to 11.3 percent in 1986. This shows that the per capita income of a growing number of peasants has risen to a higher level.

We can thus see that, in rural reform over the past few years, the general features of the peasants' income are as follows: On the one hand, the general income level has risen. This shows that the peasants are marching toward common prosperity. On the other hand, the gap between the income of the peasants is widening. This is needed to change the long-term egalitarianism in the peasants' income.

Obviously, this is not a polarization between rich and poor. A polarization between rich and poor refers to different quantities of the means of production owned by private people. This is a situation in which a small number of people own large quantities of the means of production and profit by other people's toil and in which most people do not have a thing to their names and have to support themselves by selling their labor. This is a polarization in which capital rules over labor, a phenomenon under the system of private ownership of the means of production. Under our socialist system, given the collective ownership of major means of production in the rural areas, such as land and important township and town enterprises, even if there should be excessive differences in certain incomes, we should not regard them as a polarization.

True, a small number of peasants have not been able to extricate themselves from poverty. In 1986, the per capita net income of 11.3 percent of the peasants throughout the country is still less than 200 yuan. Of this, some 40 million people have not solved the problem of food and clothing. But this is by no means brought about by rural reform. This is something left over from the past. On the contrary, rural reform has enormously promoted rapid economic development in poverty-stricken areas. According to statistics, the total agricultural output value of 664 poverty-stricken counties throughout the country increased by 47.6 percent last year over 1980. This represents an annual progressive growth rate of 6.7 percent. In addition to grain, the growth of cotton, edible oil, sugar, hemp, tea, fruit, and animal products is faster than the nation's average growth for the corresponding period.

Naturally, in recent years there have also been some phenomena in which a small number of people do not get rich through hard work. Some of them take advantage of their positions and powers to seek personal gain; some are guilty of embezzlement and theft; some engage in smuggling and trafficking in smuggled goods; and some resort to deception, offer or accept bribes, engage in swindling activities, or evade taxes. But the emergence of the practices of getting rich by illegal means are not naturally linked to rural reform. They will emerge whether you conduct reform or not, whether you practice the capitalist or socialist system, and no matter which

economic structure or pattern you implement. The question is how to deal with them after they emerge. Our socialist state apparatus is powerful; it adheres to the four cardinal principles. Therefore, once the practices of getting rich by illegal means are discovered, the relevant departments will intervene and deal with them according to the law to ensure that people get rich by hard work.

The peasants getting rich through hard work do not infringe upon the interests of other people, nor do they cause a polarization. The specific forms of getting rich through hard work, whether it is physical or mental labor, whether it is labor in the production or circulation field, and whether it is labor in primary, secondary, or tertiary industries, are all needed in developing the socialist economy. We should not regard the practice of getting rich through hard work as a polarization. Still less should we regard the phenomenon of some people getting rich ahead of others as a polarization. All legitimate income derived from labor is a lawful income permitted by state policy and law. We should not be afraid of the income gap.

Commentary Stresses Agricultural Production
HK080439 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese
21 Nov 87 p 2

["Weekend Commentary" by Yu Jingzhong (0205 2417 1813): "Signals Not To Be Neglected"—passages in bold-face as published]

[Text] Three Signals [subhead]

In the last 3 years, there have been three consecutive signals in grain production that cannot be ignored. In 1985, the country's grain production dropped by more than 25 billion kilograms, a reduction seldom seen since the founding of the PRC. In 1986, while grain production had still not been restored, there was a downward tendency in the production of major cash crops, such as cotton, oil-bearing and sugar crops, and tobacco and gross agricultural output value increased too little, with the net agricultural output value in 1986 up by just 1.8 percent and the net output value of crop cultivation up by 0.6 percent. In 1987, as the result of the increasingly strained situation in grain production and marketing and of big increases in fodder prices, the number of pigs in stock declined and the prices of foodstuffs increased nationwide, beginning to affect the "food baskets" of city dwellers.

The reform, carried out vigorously over the last few years, has managed to push our country's agriculture onto a path of stable and sound development. Why is grain production currently confronted with so many difficulties? This warrants our doing some rethinking.

The responsibility system in grain production has helped tap the material and technological potential accumulated by the rural areas over the last 30 years. This is the foundation on which high agricultural growth was

achieved a few years ago. Now the main contradiction in the continued growth of agricultural production has shifted from releasing economic potential by readjusting the relations of production to how to boost agricultural production itself. However, some comrades, intoxicated with the temporary high-speed development, mistakenly thought that the problem of adequate agricultural production had been solved and began to neglect and relax efforts in agricultural production.

State investment in agricultural capital construction has been substantially reduced. The proportion of investment in agricultural capital construction in the state's total investment in capital construction is so meager that it is seldom seen in other countries. In a country which has always stressed agriculture as the foundation, there has emerged a self-contradictory phenomenon in which agricultural investment has been slashed by a big margin over the last few years.

The prices of farm produce, in particular grain, are a little too low and the gap of comparable benefits between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors is very wide. This has led to declining interest among the collectives and peasant households in investing in agricultural production. This, coupled with the laissez-faire attitude toward the accumulation of peasant labor, the stagnated farmland capital construction, and lack of improvement in production conditions, has landed agriculture in the awkward position of "being short of both software and hardware." By the so-called software dearth, we mean that technological investment fails to meet needs, and especially in the popularization of agricultural technology, as there are shortages in human, financial, and material resources, the existing technology spreading systems have to be trimmed in many localities. The noticeable manifestations of hardware shortages are that water conservancy projects are old and poorly maintained and chemical fertilizers, plastic film, diesel oil, and farm machinery are in extremely short supply. In the last 2 years, the supply of goods and materials for farm use has been strained and their prices out of control. Moreover, inadequate attention has been paid to macro-economic controls in readjusting the industrial structure. The call of "no prosperity without engaging in industry" has been heard louder than that of "no economic stability without agricultural development." The peasants are becoming indifferent about the land. There has been a drastic reduction in cultivated land. Nobody has even cared to ask about land quality.

Obviously, if we are no longer determined to give agriculture its due, to readjust investment patterns, to increase investment in agriculture, to work hard to improve agricultural production conditions, to ensure the supply of materials for farm use, to make appropriate price readjustments, and to raise comparable benefits steadily, it will be hard for us to free ourselves from the difficulties in agricultural production.

Of course, we should deepen the second-stage rural reforms, in particular, reforms in such areas as circulation and finance. Circulation is a direct factor which has a crucial bearing on the fluctuations of rural commodity production. Purchasing departments are used to the method of "slashing commodity production if it seems to be overextended and augmenting it if it is inadequate." This left the peasants not knowing what to plant on their land and more often than not led to a drastic shift or reduction in production. This is undoubtedly highly destructive to the burgeoning rural commodity production.

Some Proposals [subhead]

Since a new rural structure has now begun to take shape, therefore, we should bring its role into play, with the stress on improving agricultural forces of production. For this purpose, I would like to make the following proposals:

1. Manage agriculture according to law, protect the development of agricultural forces of production.

In view of the tendency to underestimate or relax efforts in agricultural production and short-term economic behavior currently prevailing among some comrades in varying degrees, apart from conducting re-education in agriculture being the foundation, it is urgently necessary to enact "a law on peasant household operations," "an agricultural investment law," and other rules and regulations on comprehensively assessing the economic work of governments at various levels so that agriculture's position will have legal backing. At the same time, stressing the target of gross industrial and agricultural output value has encouraged the practice of concentrating on output value and "laying undue stress on industry to the neglect of agriculture." This will lead to an imbalanced development of agriculture and industry. Therefore, the contents of the comprehensive targets for assessing the economic work of governments at all levels should at least include the average per capita levels and growth rates of gross grain output, national income, and financial revenues.

2. Work out a national program for agricultural development, strengthen guidance over the readjustment of agriculture structure.

The agricultural development program must emphasize priorities and stress unified planning with due consideration for all concerned. Among other things, it should work out the plans for the development of grain and major industrial crops. In grain production, we should never deviate from the target of the nation's average per capita 800 jin. (In fact, this level is just one of having enough to eat and wear. A well-to-do standard of living requires at least 1,000 jin on the average per person.) Therefore, to ensure a stable growth in grain production, it is necessary to divide and implement the three major

targets in grain production—acreage of land under cultivation, gross output, and grain quotas to be handed over to the state—to provinces (autonomous regions, and cities), level after level down. In grain production, we should strive for a balance between import and export and between different regions.

3. Increase investment in agriculture, enact an agricultural investment law.

To ensure a long-term stable development of agricultural production, there should be a stable investment policy for the long term. Efforts should be made to enact "an agricultural investment law," to provide legal means to prevent the arbitrary expansion and retraction of investment in agriculture that affects agricultural development, to change the excessively imbalanced investment policy, and to gradually increase investment in agriculture so that agriculture's capability to back up its continued development can be in keeping with the tasks it shoulders. Priority in state investment in agriculture should be given to materials, technology, and equipment rather than the raising of farm produce prices. The state, the collectives, and the individuals are the main bodies for increasing investment in agricultural production.

4. Gradually harmonize the price disparity of farm produce, establish a protective price system in areas churning out major farm produce.

We have advocated that the state should give prominence to materials, technology, and equipment in investing in agriculture. This does not necessarily mean we can neglect the readjustment of the pricing system of farm produce. In developing agriculture, we should practice a farm produce price policy designed to protect the producers' interests. At present when price scissors are yet to be straightened out, it is difficult to raise grain prices by a fairly big margin. The way out at present is to gradually harmonize the price disparity in farm produce, with grain prices as the standard and to establish a protective price system in areas churning out major farm produce. This is the key to the successful, stable, and coordinated growth of China's agriculture.

5. Strengthen work in agricultural science and technology, stabilize the ranks of basic-level agricultural technicians.

Increased input in technology is the particularly active factor that plays a long-term role in the development of the current agricultural forces of production. Agricultural progress is moving from reliance exclusively on natural resources to reliance on science and technology. Since China has limited cultivated land, the way out for its growth in agricultural production lies in raising the yield per unit area. So, on the one hand, we should popularize the present achievements of scientific and

technological research and accelerate their transformation into real productive forces and, on the other, we should pay close attention to tackling major technical problems and meet the challenge posed by a new "agricultural revolution."

6. Start with better service, promote cooperation, and achieve a better rate of return on investment.

The practice of rural reforms has proved that public ownership of land, household management, and joint services are forms universally appropriate for the development of rural agricultural forces of production in China. The first-stage rural reforms have activated the very cell of household management and the second-stage reforms in the rural areas are confronted with the tasks of facing the market and getting organized to concentrate forces on joint services. In other words, efforts will be made to better organize commodity production and make household management part of the socialized production system. At present, when socioeconomic conditions are not yet ripe for large-scale agricultural operations in most rural areas in our country, strengthening socialized services means both expanding the scope of household management and improving the rate of returns on themselves.

7. Foster the sense of crisis as a nation, protect agricultural, ecological resources.

China cannot be considered the Heavens' favorite. Its per capita provision of cultivated land, freshwater resources, and forests is far below the world average. China is one of the areas less capable of making proper responses to climatic changes. Our country's agriculture has in fact all along operated on overload. Therefore, we must foster a sense of crisis as a nation, protect agricultural and ecological resources, develop a concept of economic development characterized by "resources conservation," bring the population under control, vigorously check the tendencies of seizing cultivated land for uses other than agricultural production and wantonly felling forest trees, develop "a water-saving agriculture," "a grain-saving animal husbandry," and establish "an economical diet structure."

8. With the integration of production and circulation as the target, push the structural reform ahead.

Our country's present economic management system is characterized by separation of production and circulation. Objectively, this structure has resulted in an operation mechanism coporary to the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation. Generally speaking, agricultural departments should manage both production and circulation, give full play to their functions as an integral whole, and assume overall responsibility.

Proposed Village Committees Discussed
OW081119 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0021 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA)—In the wake of the adoption of the "PRC Organic Law Governing Village Committees (Trial)" by the 23d meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee, this reporter visited the person in charge of the NPC Legislative Affairs Commission and asked him some questions concerning the law.

Q: What is the significance of establishing village committees in rural areas and of implementing autonomy of villagers?

A: To establish village committees and carry out autonomy of villagers is a significant reform that involves China's 800 million peasants. [passage omitted]

The Organic Law Governing Village Committees (Trial) proceeds from China's actual conditions. This is in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the guidelines of the 13th Party Congress concerning democracy at the grass-roots level. It is significant in terms of ensuring the establishment of village committees in rural areas and carrying out autonomy of villagers, which are fundamental for promoting socialist democracy. It is also significant in terms of eradicating the remaining influence of feudalism, arousing socialist enthusiasm and creativity of the peasants, and promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in rural areas.

Q: What are the characteristics and responsibilities of the village committees?

A: The village committees are mass organizations for the autonomy of villagers at the grass-roots level by way of self-management, self-education, and self-service. They are responsible for matters concerning the interest of the masses. [passage omitted]

Q: What is the relationship between township and town people's governments and the village committees?

A: The village committees are by no means governmental organizations nor branch organs of governments at grass-roots level. According to this basic principle, the Organic Law clearly specifies the relationship between the township and town people's governments and the village committees. That is, the township and town people's governments should offer guidance, support, and assistance to the work of village committees, while the village committees should help the township and town people's governments carry out their work. [passage omitted]

Q: Under what guidelines should the village committees be set up and their size determined?

A: According to the new law, the village committees shall be established in accordance with the living conditions of the villagers and population density so as to better facilitate the autonomy of the villagers. Considering the actual situation in China, it is, generally speaking, better to set up a village committee in a natural village. [passage omitted] The establishment, abolition, and readjustment of the area of a village committee shall be approved by local villagers.

Q: How should the village committees practice democracy and handle matters under the principle of democratic centralism?

A: What should be clarified here is that villagers are the major body of a village committee, which means anything concerning the interest of all the villagers shall be decided by them. In order to systematize democracy at the grass-roots level and to ensure the villagers' position as masters, the Organic Law Governing Village Committees (Trial) has stipulated three major regulations: 1. It specifies the status and power of a villagers' council. [passage omitted] 2. It specifies that the village committee shall be responsible to the villagers' council and

report its work to the council. [passage omitted] 3. It specifies the principles and workstyle to be followed by the village committee in its work. [passage omitted]

Q: Would you elaborate on how to carry out the Organic Law Governing Village Committees (Trial)?

A: The law has been promulgated and will take effect on 1 June 1988 on a trial basis. [passage omitted]

Presently, more than 900,000 village committees have been established throughout China. To make them all work well so as to achieve a real autonomy of villagers in accordance with the Organic Law is a long-term and arduous task, which cannot be accomplished in a short time. Therefore, it is necessary for us to proceed with our work seriously, profoundly and practically. It is also necessary to promote the practice and work of the village committees one after another through experiments and examples. We shall not allow the practice of vain competition and formalism and should curb hasty and superficial actions. For this purpose, it is necessary for all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under direct administration of the central government to map out specific measures and steps in accordance with the law and local conditions to better fulfill the aforementioned task.

East Region

Fujian Guidelines for Studying Documents

OW080930 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Nov 87 p 1

[Excerpts] The top priority for party committees and propaganda departments at all levels now and in the future is to study and publicize seriously the documents of the 13th CPC National Congress. In order to smoothly implement this study campaign, the provincial party committee Propaganda Department has suggested a "Proposal for Implementing the Resolution of the 7th Plenary Session of the 4th Fujian Provincial CPC Committee To Conscientiously Carry Out the Study and Propagation of the Documents of the 13th CPC National Congress" on the basis of guidelines promulgated in resolutions of the provincial party committee plenary session and the meeting of its standing committee.

1. The Need To Recognize Fully the Importance and Urgency of Carrying Out Study and Propagation of the 13th CPC National Congress Documents [subhead]

The "proposal" points out that the basic contents and the main guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress are essentially reflected in the report made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the 12th CPC Central Committee, which was approved by the congress. The most basic ideological guarantees for advancing reforms and developmental undertakings are to profoundly study and propagate the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress and to unify the ideologies of the whole party in line with the report of the 13th CPC National Congress. The provincial party committee proposes that from now until the first half of next year, party organizations at all levels throughout the province must regard the serious study and propagation of the 13th CPC National Congress documents and the drawing up of meticulous plans for education in the party's basic line during the initial stage of socialism as their central task and strive to do them well. [passage omitted]

2. The Need To Ensure That Party Cadres, Especially Leading Party Cadres at and Above County Level Diligently Study the Documents [subhead]

The "proposal" points out that party cadres at all levels, especially leading party cadres from the county level upward, are the main target of this study campaign and must be treated with first priority. The study campaign for this group of people should start from now until the first half of 1988 and be implemented in two phases. [passage omitted]

3. The Need To Relay Expeditiously the Guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress to the Cadres and Broad Masses at the Grass Roots and To Draw Up Plans Meticulously for a Mass Study and Education Campaign [subhead]

The "proposal" calls on all localities to draw up plans meticulously for the study and propagation campaign for the grass-roots masses in accordance with different levels and areas while organizing the study campaign for leading party cadres. At present, the urgency of this matter calls for effective measures to be taken to ensure that the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress are relayed to all villages, enterprises, residential districts and schools before the middle of January 1988 so that every household and individual knows about the guidelines. [passage omitted]

4. The Need To Launch, With Planning and Preparation, Dialogue Campaigns in Combination With the Transmission, Study, and Propagation of the 13th CPC National Congress Guidelines [subhead]

The "proposal" states: Leading comrades from all localities and departments, delegates to the 13th CPC National Congress, theoretical workers, reporters, propagandists, and others should launch, with planning and preparation, campaigns to hold dialogues with the masses when they relay and speak on the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress. [passage omitted]

5. Party Committees Should Strengthen Leadership in Organizing the Study and Propagation of the 13th CPC National Congress Guidelines [subhead]

The "proposal" states that the tasks we face are enormous, but the most urgent and important task now is to study and propagate the 13th CPC National Congress guidelines. Party committees must regard this task as an important item on their agenda, discuss it seriously, and make meticulous arrangements to implement it. Leadership at all levels must set examples themselves during the study, propagation, and implementation of the 13th CPC National Congress guidelines. To ensure that this task is fully implemented, leadership at all levels should establish a responsibility system in order that the higher level can supervise the lower level. [passage omitted]

Zhejiang Leaders Attend Theatrical Festival

OW080748 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
29 Nov 87 p 1

[Excerpts] The Third Zhejiang Provincial Theatrical Festival ended successfully in Hangzhou last night. It produced colorful plays and talented actors and actresses and innumerable fruitful results. [passage omitted]

Leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and military organizations Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Tie Ying, Cui Jian, Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, Li Qing, and Zhu Zhiguang attended the festival and wished the festival a great success. They also conferred awards on the theatrical troupes and actors and actresses at the closing ceremony. [passage omitted]

The party and government leading departments in all places, cities, and counties attached great importance to this drama festival. Many leading comrades helped remove obstacles and solve problems for the theatrical troupes' performances. Some of them even personally led their personnel to attend the festival.

Central-South Region

Henan Joint Circular on Planned Parenthood *HK071221 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service* *in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 87*

[Excerpts] Recently, 14 units, including the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, Political Department of the provincial military district, provincial Planned Parenthood Commission, provincial Public Health Department, and provincial radio and television station, jointly issued a circular, demanding that an extensive and deepgoing planned parenthood propaganda drive be launched throughout the province this winter and next spring.

The circular says: Planned parenthood must be publicized deep into the grass roots and among the people, and importance must be attached to results. [passage omitted]

The circular stresses: In the propaganda drive, it is necessary to successfully grasp three key links:

1. It is necessary to disseminate intensively the important directive on population problems that is contained in the report of the 13th CPC National Congress and the seriousness of the population situation of our country and province so that the cadres and the masses can understand the relationship between population control and the achievement of the strategic target of three big steps, understand the reason for carrying out planned parenthood, understand that the one-child policy is still advocated, and conscientiously carry out planned parenthood.

2. It is essential to succeed in propagating knowledge of contraception, sterilization, childbirth, and child care and in conducting ideological education for those who undergo operations and for their family members.

3. It is imperative to visit those who have undergone operations and to help them solve practically their difficulties in making a living.

In conclusion, the circular demands that under the unified leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, the propaganda drive be carried out by relying on the efforts of all of society. In conjunction with their own work, departments, including the propaganda, education, public health, and cultural departments, must carry out propaganda and education for planned parenthood.

Henan Regulations on Auditing Managers *HK080605 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service* *in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 87*

[Text] In accordance with the relevant regulations on the duty of managers in industrial enterprises owned by the whole people and in connection with the province's practical conditions, the provincial people's government recently formulated and issued provisional regulations on auditing the economic responsibility of managers of enterprises owned by the whole people during their tenure of office.

The provisional regulations clearly stipulate that during their tenure of office or institute, the managers of enterprises owned by the whole people above the county level that institute the goal responsibility system and the contracted management responsibility system should have their economic responsibility during their tenure of office audited when their tenure of office expires or if they leave their posts midway. Before the audit is completed, responsible departments concerned and cadre management organs are not allowed to approve the renewal of their tenure of office or to transfer them to other units. The work of auditing managers' economic responsibility during their tenure of office should be organized and carried out by provincial, city, prefectural, and county auditing organs within the scope of their power in cadres' appointment and removal.

The provisional regulations also stipulate that if the audited managers perform well in their work and make outstanding contributions, the auditing organs have the right to present proposals to the responsible departments concerned and cadre management organs commending them or renewing their appointments. As for managers who violate financial and economic discipline, practice fraud, seek private interest by taking advantage of their power, engage in corruption and theft, offer or accept bribes, evade taxes, or neglect their duties to cause heavy economic losses, the auditing organs should place their cases on file for investigation and prosecution or instruct the departments concerned to do so.

If an enterprise seriously violates financial law, auditing organs should punish it according to the relevant regulations set by the State Council and suggest that departments concerned apply disciplinary sanctions against the persons concerned and leaders of the enterprise. If the persons concerned and leaders have violated criminal law, it is necessary to investigate and affix their responsibility for the crime according to the law.

Henan Leaders Attend Reform Conference *HK071158 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service* *in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 87*

[Text] A provincial work conference on reforming the planning and economic structures opened in Zhengzhou yesterday [1 December]. This conference is convened by

the provincial party committee and provincial government. The conference will convey and implement the spirit of the central authorities' work conference, the national planning conference, and the national work conference on economic structural reform; discuss and formulate the plan for the national economy and for our province's social development in 1988; make arrangements for our whole province's economic structural reform next year; and study specific reform measures and methods.

Attending this conference are responsible comrades concerned from all cities and prefectures, and from departments and bureaus at the provincial level, totaling some 400 persons. The comrades who attended the Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPC Committee also attended yesterday's conference. Responsible comrades from the provincial party committee, provincial Advisory Commission, provincial People's Congress, provincial government, provincial CPPCC Committee, and provincial military district, including Yang Xizong, Cheng Weigao, Zhao Di, Yao Minxue, (Hu Xiaoyun), Lin Yinghai, Zhang Shude, Song Yuxi, Han Jingcao, Zhan Jingwu, Qin Kcai, Song Zhaosu, (Liu Yuxue), (Zhao Zhengfu), and Dong Guoqing, attended yesterday's conference.

(Hu Xiaoyun), provincial party committee deputy secretary, presided over yesterday's conference. Vice Governor Qin Kcai first conveyed the main spirit from the central authorities' work conference, the national planning conference, and the national work conference on economic structural reform. Zhong Lisheng, chairman of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, made a report: Inspire Enthusiasm, Deepen Reform, and Make Good Arrangements for the 1988 Plan.

Yesterday afternoon (Li Tianshen), vice chairman of the provincial Commission for Structural Reform; (Wei Zhenguang), president of the provincial People's Bank; and (Tian Shijun), deputy director of the provincial Material Bureau, spoke about economic structure reform, financial reform, and commodity prices reform respectively, during the coming year.

Hunan Handles 194 Cases of Bureaucratism
*HK071428 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0100 GMT 5 Dec 87*

[Text] In earnestly studying and implementing the guideline in the documents on opposition to bureaucratism issued by the central authorities and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, provincial party committees, governments, and discipline inspection commissions at all levels have investigated and handled a total of 194 cases of bureaucratism this year. Disciplinary action has been taken against 165 people in accordance with the party Constitution, government regulations, and state laws.

The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission has directly undertaken investigations into 13 cases of bureaucratism this year and has taken disciplinary action against 28 people, of whom 13 are cadres at and above the county level. In defiance of objections from the masses the principal responsible person in the provincial People's Air Defense Office insisted in recommending (Liao Jianguo), who had been fired because of his faults, and employed him as manager of a labor service company. Using his official power, Liao misappropriated payment for goods totaling 2.2 million yuan through cheating and thus caused a loss of 1.2 million yuan to the company. The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission has given an appropriate punishment to the principal person in the provincial Air Defense Office, in accordance with party discipline.

North Region

Beijing's Li Ximing Attends Study Meeting
*SK071323 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
24 Nov 87 p 1*

[Excerpts] On 23 November, a ceremony to mark the opening of a study class for full-time leading cadres of departments, committees, offices, districts, counties, and bureaus to study documents of the 13th Party Congress which was cosponsored by the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee was held at the Party School of the municipal party committee. Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee; Xu Weicheng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; Li Qiyan, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the Organization Department; and Wang Lixing, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the Propaganda Department, attended the opening ceremony. Li Ximing and Xu Weicheng addressed the ceremony.

In line with the arrangements made by the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee and the municipal party committee on studying documents of the 13th Party Congress, full-time leading cadres of the municipal party committee; various departments, committees, and offices under the municipal government; all districts, counties, bureaus, and general companies; and departments and units under the municipal institutions of higher learning will attend four study classes each lasting for a week. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Li Ximing stressed the need to encourage leading cadres to take the lead in studying documents of the 13th Party Congress. He pointed out: We should clearly understand the protracted nature and difficulties in reform, the overall situation, and the national conditions. It is necessary to promote the spirit of hard work and arduous struggle. He maintained that only by correctly understanding the guidelines of the

documents of the 13th Party Congress can we realistically implement the great tasks set forth by the 13th Party Congress. We should further unify the thinking of all party members through making them conscientiously study and realize the guidelines of documents of the 13th Party Congress.

Comrade Xu Weicheng pointed out: The guidelines of the documents of the 13th Party Congress guarantee a leap in the thinking of the party in building socialism in China. If the whole party and all the people can grasp the guidelines well, we will be in a better position to smoothly carry out China's socialist construction cause and to create a new situation. [passage omitted]

Attending the first study class were 52 leading cadres.

Beijing People's Congress Studies Report
SK080537 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
26 Nov 87 p 1

[Excerpts] The first item on the agenda of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee meeting held on 24 November was to study and discuss the report delivered at the 13th Party Congress, to talk freely about the experience in studying the report, and to offer suggestions for implementing it.

The 40th Standing Committee meeting of the municipal People's Congress which opened on 24 November also carried such items on the agenda as: Discussing a motion raised at the 6th session of the 8th municipal People's Congress on building water resources containment forests around Miyun reservoir; hearing reports given by the municipal government on handling this motion and on implementing the revenues and expenditure budgets from January to September 1987 and suggestions for readjustment; hearing a report by the municipal Higher People's Court on judicial and supervisory work; hearing a report by the municipal Procuratorate on the inspection of law and discipline; and deciding on personnel appointments and removals.

The meeting was presided over by Chairman Zhao Pengfei. He said: Documents of the 13th Party Congress, particularly Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report, sum up the basic experiences gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, analyze the situation, put forward tasks, clearly define the orientation, and clarify the direction for our People's Congress and its Standing Committee to carry out their work and set forth demands. They are of great significance in strengthening the work of the People's Congress Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

During discussions, the committee members were active in taking the floor. They aired their own views and put forward many profound ideas. They maintained that the report delivered at the 13th Party Congress is rich in content, involves the work of a very broad sphere, and

has a strong sense of theory and practical work. We should continuously study it and deepen our understanding of it during the future reform practice.

Beijing Meetings Relay Congress Guidelines
SK080940 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
28 Nov 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Party organizations at various levels throughout the municipality have conscientiously organized party members to study and disseminate the documents which were adopted at the 13th Party Congress to serve the major task of accelerating and deepening reform. Education on the theory of the initial stage of socialism and on the basic line of the party has now been carried out in a solid and orderly manner among various fronts throughout the municipality.

After the 13th Party Congress ended, party organizations at various levels throughout the municipality immediately made arrangements to study the documents adopted at the congress.

On 9 November the municipal party committee held an enlarged meeting to relay the guidelines of the 13th Party Congress. The meeting called on party-member cadres at various levels throughout the municipality to take the lead in reading the documents of the 13th Party Congress; to deepen their understanding of the documents; to solidly implement the guidelines of the congress; and to strive to promote the development of the municipality's economic structural reform, political structural reform, and the four modernizations. The meeting worked out a plan to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 13th Party Congress and called for first organizing the leading cadres to study the documents. In the course of study, we should focus on grasping the theory of the initial stage of socialism; deepen our understanding of the basic line of the party; clearly understand the necessity, purpose, and principle of the political structural reform and the importance of enhancing self-construction; and define that comprehensively promoting reform and modernization is a great undertaking of the whole nation. In the course of study, we should guide cadres and the masses to deepen their understanding about national conditions, should proceed from actual conditions of the whole municipality and various units, should strive to clearly handle problems in line with the principle of linking theory with practice, and should make efforts to upgrade our understanding. Media and publications departments should positively and effectively do a good job in studying and disseminating the documents adopted at the 13th Party Congress. The meeting stressed that we should pay attention to the real results of the study and propaganda work and strive to make the congress documents take root in the people's hearts. We should start by disseminating the congress documents to set up the social consultation and dialogue system in an orderly manner. Party and government leaders, including leaders of the

municipal party committee and the municipal government, should make plans to disseminate the guidelines of the documents of the 13th Party Congress among the grass-roots cadres and masses. Attending the enlarged meeting were more than 700 people, including members and alternate members of the municipal party committee; responsible comrades of departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties, bureaus, and universities; and some retired comrades. [passage omitted]

Hebei Government Appointments and Removals
SK080453 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese
24 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The Hebei Provincial People's Government decided on 12 November 1987 to appoint Gao Jinzeng [7559 6651 1073] deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Supervisory Department and remove him from his post as deputy commissioner of the Langfang Prefectural Commissioner's Office of Hebei Province; to appoint Xu Qinfang [1776 0530 6078] deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Supervisory Department; to remove Zheng Zhaohua [6774 0340 5478] from his post as deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Public Health Department; and to remove Li Shuzeng [2621 2579 1073] from his post as adviser to the Hebei Provincial Foreign Affairs Office, the Tourist Bureau, and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office.

Hebei Statistical Bureau Census Figures
SK080441 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese
22 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The provincial Statistical Bureau issued a communique on 19 November to publicize the major figures of the 1 percent nationwide sample census of Hebei Province (local time was 0000 on 1 July 1987).

1. Total population: An estimate based on this sample census shows that the province's total population is 56.6 million, an increase of 3.6 million persons or 6.79 percent if compared with the third census in 1982, showing an annual average increase of 720,000 persons or an average growth rate of 1.32 percent.

The average number of persons in each family is 4.07 persons, a decrease of 0.21 person if compared with the 1982 census.

2. Birth and death rates: The birth rate in the first half of 1987 was 10.63 per thousand and the death rate was 2.95 per thousand with a natural population growth rate of 7.68 per thousand.

3. Age and sex structures: Compared with the 1982 census, the proportion of children under 14 years old dropped from 30.79 percent to 28.25 percent; that of persons between 15 and 64 years old rose from 63.54 percent to 66.18 percent; and that of old people above 65 years old dropped from 5.67 percent to 5.57 percent. The age pattern of the province's population belongs to

adults. According to an estimate, the average age of the province's population now is 24.9 years, an increase of 0.2 year over the age figure of 24.7 years during the 1982 census.

Among the total population under this sample census, males accounted for 50.94 percent and females 49.06 percent. The sex ratio (taking the population figure of females as 100) is 100 to 103.84 percent.

4. Educational structure. The number of persons with college education (including those who once studied at college and the total number of college students) accounted for 1.06 percent; those with senior middle school education, 7.78 percent; those with junior middle school education, 26.68 percent; those with primary school education, 40.21 percent; and those who are illiterate or semilliterate 24.27 percent.

Compared with the 1982 census figures, changes have taken place in the educational standards of every 100,000 people. The number of persons with college educational standards (including those who once attended college and the total number of college students) rose from 442 to 926; those with senior middle school educational standard dropped from 7,544 to 6,774; those with junior middle school educational standard rose from 19,245 to 23,227; and those with primary school educational standard dropped from 36,422 to 35,013.

The proportion of illiterate and semilliterate persons to the total population covered by the sample census dropped from 22.5 percent of the 1982 census to 19.08 percent.

5. Population of cities and towns: Compared to the 1982 census, the proportion of population in cities and towns (excluding counties under the jurisdiction of the city government) rose from 13.69 percent to 35.06 percent. Of this, the proportion of population in cities rose from 11.4 percent to 18.29 percent, and that of towns rose from 2.3 percent to 16.77 percent.

Hebei Secretary at Theoretical Discussion
SK080635 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO

[Excerpts] More than 40 theoretical workers in the provincial capital gathered on 21 November to study and discuss the documents of the 13th Party Congress.

At a little past 0800, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Biu Ronghui, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee; and Chen Yujie, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Science and Education Department of the provincial party committee, also participated in the study and discussion.

This forum was cosponsored by the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, and the provincial Federation of Philosophical and Social Science Societies. The central topics of discussion were the theory on the initial stage of socialism, and the glorious tasks for theoretical workers. Li Ronghui, who presided over the forum, said the discussion should be held in a vivid and lively manner, questions should be answered, and everyone should speak his mind. [passage omitted]

The participants spoke successively in an animated manner. When Sun Baocun, associate research fellow of the provincial Academy of Social Sciences, said that the province's political environment for theoretical study was not bad, and there was no one coming down with the big stick, Comrade Xing Chongzhi waved his hands and said: "There was no bludgeon, but there was no support either." His frankness aroused laughter of understanding. When Sun Baocun said that some researchers had been sent to the rural areas to carry out work not related to their research jobs, and therefore were unable to start their research jobs, Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: Sending people to rural areas to conduct investigations and study related to their research tasks is a very useful thing. Was not there a Cheng Zhuhua who engaged himself in the study of the *Capital* in the rural areas? When sent to the grassroots, research personnel should not undertake some tasks alone like the comrades of other units. There are many research jobs they can undertake such as, determining why agriculture developed so rapidly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and what we can do to make it develop even more rapidly in the future. Now that some new problems have arisen, we should study ways to boost the peasants' enthusiasm more successfully in line with the changed new situation.

Sun Baocun also said many research personnel wished to attend the economic work conferences held by the provincial party committee and government, but were unable to. Xing Chongzhi said immediately: We may formulate a stipulation to allow you all to attend the economic work conferences held by the province in the future. You brain trusters, experts, and scholars are indispensable if we are to make our decisionmaking democratic and scientific. Of course, we should also rely on those engaged in practical work because they have experience. We failed to maintain sufficient contact with you in the past, and we will improve this situation in the future.

Yang Buya, associate professor of the provincial party committee party school, mentioned that some people based themselves on ossified ideas to understand the four cardinal principles, and still had very serious "leftist" ideas, which impeded the progress of reform. Comrade Xing Chongzhi happily suggested: Your Party School may conduct a study of this problem. Has not Comrade Ziyang said that both liberalization and ossified ideas should be opposed? We should study well why "leftist" stuff is so stubborn and difficult to overcome.

Some comrades said that theoretical research departments should pay attention to training young and middle-aged people, and pin hopes on the younger generation. Comrade Xing Chongzhi asked in detail about the current situation in the young research personnel of the theoretical circles, and said: This is a very great issue, in which more efforts should be exerted. People of more than 50 or 60 years of age are indeed old. Young people have a strong pioneering spirit, and have also achieved many research results. Colleges and universities, and research institutions have this type of young people. The Academy of Social Sciences, and propaganda departments should pay attention to their training, and encourage them to conduct research and explorations.

Some comrades mentioned that problems in party style are still very serious, and that they must be solved without delay. Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: Party style is indeed a very important issue, an issue the masses have many complaints about. To resolve this issue, we should, on the one hand, improve the quality of party members, intensify their education, and strictly abide by discipline. On the other hand, we should study ways to improve party style on a more scientific basis, and rectify it through correct implementation of practical systems. For example, personal connections were exploited when people wanted to enter universities in the past, but this problem was solved when entrance examinations were restored. Housing is also a very difficult problem. I think this problem will be improved when the housing system is reformed. [passage omitted]

Comrade Xing Chongzhi continued: Comrades on the theoretical front should conduct brave explorations in line with the guidelines of the 13th Party Congress, go deep into the reality of reform to conduct study and explorations, arm themselves with theory, guide practice with theory, and facilitate reform. This requires arduous struggles. No actual results will be achieved without arduous labor, solid work, and a high spirit of serving the people. Arduous struggles were needed in the past when conditions were poor, and they are still needed now though conditions have much improved. [passage omitted]

Northwest Region

Xian Entertains Taiwan Magazine Reporter
HK071320 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, (Chung Chun-sheng), a reporter from the Taiwan magazine *The World*, held discussions with his colleagues in Xian in a harmonious, warm, and friendly atmosphere. Mr (Chung Chun-sheng), 29, arrived in Xian from Kunming 29 November on a news coverage trip. [passage omitted]

In discussions, (Chung Chun-sheng) said with emotion that his news coverage trip in Xian is very substantial in content and he is very proud to be Chinese. He also

frankly criticized the province's work relating to environmental protection, water and soil conservation, and the quality of service trades in Xian. [passage omitted] Mr (Chung Chun-sheng) will leave Xian today for a visit to northeast China.

Lanzhou Military Meeting on Air Defense
HK071035 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Dec 87

[Text] The third enlarged meeting of the People's Air Defense Committee of the Lanzhou Military Region was held in Xian from 2 to 5 December. The meeting called on people of all nationalities in the five provinces and regions of northwest China to go into action to raise the building of the people's air defense in peacetime to a new level. Discussion at the meeting focused on how to make the building of the people's air defense in peacetime conform with the overall interests of economic construction. It was pointed out that many aspects of the work of the people's air defense should be performed during ordinary times, suit the needs of economic construction, and serve society. The work of building the people's air defense should be brought into the economic sphere.

As for how to successfully build the people's air defense in peacetime, the meeting held that it is necessary to combine three aspects, that is, the people's air defense should be combined with urban construction and economic development, and the building of people's air defense in peacetime should be combined with that in wartime. While attaching importance to the role of the existing people's air defense projects in terms of war preparedness, we must pay attention to fully utilizing their economic results and social benefit by using them as sites for factories and social service facilities in an effort to increase social wealth. From now on, building the people's air defense projects should be based on the system of contracted management responsibility, and preferential treatment should be given to units that use the people's air defense projects as sites for enterprises. Investment in the people's air defense projects can be made by raising funds.

More than 80 people attended the third enlarged meeting of the People's Air Defense Committee of the Lanzhou Military Region. Also present were Zhao Xianshun, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region; Dong Zhanlin, deputy commander; some party, government, and army leaders of Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang; Zhan Boxing, secretary of Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee; Hou Zongbin, acting governor of Shaanxi Province; and Dong Jichang, secretary of Xian City CPC Committee.

During the meeting period, representatives visited some model units that have made good use of people's air defense projects for economic development in Xian and Xianyang.

Shaanxi Secretary Meets Democratic Parties
HK080137 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Dec 87

[Text] Zhang Boxing, secretary of the provincial party committee, yesterday morning [6 December] called on leaders of all democratic parties and of the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce in their offices. These democratic parties include the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT [Kuomintang], the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party, and the Jiusan Party. He discussed with them major plans for rejuvenating Shaanxi Province and listened to their criticism and suggestions on the work of the provincial party committee and government.

In discussions, Comrade Zhang Boxing said that the provincial party committee had decided to convene its work conference in mid-December in an effort to convey and implement the guidelines of the 13th Party Congress, deepen reforms, and make arrangements for next year's work. He also said: Shortly before the conference, I came to see all of you with a view to heeding your opinions. Please do not hesitate to present your views, suggestions, and criticism. We can discuss all things together in an effort to work well for our Shaanxi Province. In response, leaders of democratic parties gave their views and suggestions on the province's economic structural reform, party work style, and how to bring the role of the CPPCC and democratic parties into full play.

Comrade Zhang Boxing seriously answered questions put forward to him and made a statement. He said: We think highly of all your opinions and suggestions. In a macrocosmic sense, those suggestions and opinions are all related to major problems of our province. From now on, we must establish a system of consultation and dialogue. Such consultation and dialogue can be held among all democratic parties or separately. In a word, we hope that all of you will act according the spirit of treating each other sincerely and sharing weal or woe; give full play to your role of supervision; and present more criticism and suggestions to the work of the provincial party committee and government to make new contributions to the rejuvenation of Shaanxi.

Comrade (Bai Jinxin), a member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and head of the United Front Work Department under the provincial party committee, was also present in discussions.

Relaxation of Rules on China Visits Urged

*HK080611 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Dec 87*

[Excerpts] According to incomplete statistics, from 2 November, when the Taiwan authorities first permitted people to return to Mainland China to visit their relatives, to 30 November, 509 Taiwan compatriots came to Guangxi to visit their relatives or to sightsee. They and their relatives were reunited to enjoy family happiness. [passage omitted]

However, some Taiwan compatriots cannot return to Mainland China to visit their relatives and Mainland China compatriots also cannot go to Taiwan to visit their relatives. They hope that the Taiwan authorities will further lift the ban so that Mainland China compatriots can go to Taiwan to be reunited with their relatives and enjoy family happiness.

Article Views Taiwan-Mainland Reunification

*HK060240 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No. 47, 23 Nov 87 pp 5-6*

[Article by Chen Dengcai (7115 4098 2088): "One Country, Two Systems' Is the Best Formula for Peaceful Reunification of the Motherland — Discussions With Mr Kao Yingmao, Mr Yang Liyu, and Others"]

[Text] The Formula of "One Country, Multiple Systems" [duo ti zhi guo jia 1122 7555 0455 0948 1367] Is Undesirable [subhead]

Mr Kao Yingmao maintains: Theoretical concept of "one country, multiple systems" is applicable to Taiwan because of its important characteristics of being "thoroughly practical," "enjoying the support of international practice," and conforming with "basic rational conditions." Therefore, he stresses: Of various formulas, "one country, multiple systems" seems to be "most practical and comparatively rational and moderate," and is "closer" to the idea of "one country, two systems" put forward by the CPC. He reiterates: the concept of "one country, multiple systems" affirms the basic principle of "one China," and is "completely identical with the basic stand upheld by the CPC." Is this true?

We should say that Mr Kao Yingmao's view on "one country instead of two" is correct. The CPC and the Chinese people have always maintained that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China. "There is only one China in the world, but not two." However, with regard to the problem of peaceful reunification of Taiwan and the mainland, the problem of "one country, multiple systems" does not work. "One country, two systems" is the best formula for solving this problem. "One country, multiple systems" is completely different from "one country, two systems." The intention of "one country, multiple systems" does not conform with the practical reality in China. Actually, it has not gone beyond the concept of "one China, one Taiwan."

The so-called "fully conforming with reality" actually advocates the idea of Taiwan being "officially independent of the mainland," continues to maintain the long-term split between Taiwan and the mainland, and legalizes "mutual contending" between the two governments. Ostensibly, this characteristic "faithfully" reflects reality. In essence, it maintains the existing state of affairs for a long time. It favors unification in form, but advocates the continuation of split in reality. Some people spread "moderate" ideas that "Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Straits may gradually and unhurriedly devise peaceful methods" to solve the problem of reunification, but they are reluctant to take immediate actions to break the long-term deadlock. This will delay the reunification of the motherland. This "fully conforming with reality" is not the reality of implementing "one country, two systems." If we fail to do something about it, it might sink into the abyss of "Taiwan independence movement."

The so-called "support by international practice" is to let Taiwan acquire the status of an "independent international legal entity." The real purpose in so doing is to "internationalize" Taiwan so that the international community recognizes the two "divided and antagonistic governments," namely recognizing and accepting the People's Republic of China and "Republic of China." It is actually no different from the view of "one country, two seats" in international affairs." If we employ such a "gradual and unhurried method" to solve the problem of reunification between both sides of the straits, this means we have not given up the outmoded practice. We will not be able to attain the basic aim of "one country, two systems." If something has gone wrong, we might even follow an evil path of "two Chinas."

The so-called "conforming with 'basic national policy'" actually means allowing "two antagonistic political systems and international entities to exist in one country." Such a "national policy" affirms in an abstract way the slogan of "one country," but specifically negates the scientific concept of "one country, two systems." We should like to ask: How can the formula of "one China, two governments" without a unified state sovereignty be "closer" to the formula of "one country, two systems" with special scientific implication? Actually, it is "peaceful reunification" in name only, but the state structure is still split. This situation has shown that the so-called "important distinctive features" of "one country, multiple systems" are greatly different from the fundamental characteristic of "one country, two systems" with respect to a basic stand. The CPC and the Chinese people's government have insisted that the formula of "one country, two systems" be applied for peaceful reunification between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland. As far as the state structure is concerned, what we want is still a unitary form of state structure, rather than a complex one. However, due to the fact that we allow the existence of two different social systems within a country, this has shown certain characteristics of the complex form of state structure. This is how things stand. The basic

viewpoint of "one country, multiple systems" violates the major prerequisite of "one China," departs from the nucleus of national unity, and fails to reflect the objective fact of the coexistence of the "two systems" within a country. Therefore, it is inappropriate to say that it is the "most practical," and "comparatively rational." I think we should be clear about the following: 1) Taiwan is part of China, and peaceful reunification between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan is a sacred task entrusted by history to leaders and people of both sides of the straits. This is China's internal affairs which brook foreign intervention. 2) We want "one country" only instead of "multiple countries." "One country" (or "one China") means the unity of China. China is a united country, not "multiple countries." The so-called "United Nations pattern" cannot be allowed. 3) "Two systems" coexist in "one country." But this does not mean the coexistence of the two antagonistic and independent political entities, still less the coexistence of two international substances with the status of "international legal entities." We can only pursue "one country, two systems," rather than "one country, two seats."

History and reality of the two sides of the straits have told us that the formula of "one country, two systems" is scientific and feasible. There is no other formula for peaceful reunification of the motherland, which is more practical than this one. The basic viewpoint of the formula of "one country multiple systems" advocated by Mr Kao Yingmao does not conform with the objective necessity of the historical development of China, and lacks practical feasibility. It will not become a "break-through point" for the Taiwan authorities to free themselves from this predicament. On the contrary, it will become a submerged reef, or stumbling block to the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Therefore, the formula of "one country, multiple systems" is undesirable. "Freedom means people's understanding of necessity, and the transformation of the world." Any political view, whether it is correct or not, is closely linked with this truth. If we fail to understand the history and reality of both sides of the straits for the peaceful reunification of the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, or fail to realize peaceful reunification of the motherland on the basis of the history and reality of Taiwan and the mainland, it will be impossible for us to truly understand the objective necessity and feasibility of "one country, two systems." Those who are blind to the necessity and feasibility of "one country, two systems" try to take the formula of "one country, multiple systems" as a guide. This is like a "blind man riding a blind horse approaching a deep pond at midnight."

"One Country, Two Systems" in Practice" [subhead]

The guiding principle of "one country, two systems" is an component part of the line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics implemented since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The

relevant specific policies have been constantly improved and developed in recent years. They will continue to guide the practice for the realization of peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Professor Yang Li-yu maintains that "there is no successful precedent for 'one country, two systems' in world history." He insists: "The two sides of the straits should seek the formula of 'one country, one system' for reunification." I think that we have started putting into practice "one country, two system," a formula with Chinese characteristics. It lacks objective ground to say that it will not be successful. "One country, one system" is no different from the practice of "either you devour me, or vice versa." This is not in accord with the Chinese national conditions at the present stage, deviates from the reality of Taiwan, and conflicts with the common desires of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits for the early peaceful reunification of the motherland. Therefore, it is undesirable, and will not work.

Actually, the concept of "one country, two systems" was first proposed because of the need to solve the Taiwan issue. In view of historical experience and reality, in December 1978 the CPC put forward a new idea on the third cooperation between the KMT and CPC to realize the reunification of the motherland. The social and economic system, the way of life, and foreign investment in Taiwan will remain unchanged. On the eve of the National Day in 1981, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying put forward a nine-point proposal on the peaceful reunification of the motherland. He clearly pointed out that after the reunification of the motherland, Taiwan can still enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative zone. At that time —, although the idea was not yet summarized as "one country, two systems" — the actual implication was clear. After the issue of Hong Kong was raised, Deng Xiaoping made a scientific generalization of "one country with two social systems," which is called "one country, two systems" for short. The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" approved by the 5th meeting of the 5th NPC in Winter 1982 was a reliable legal guarantee for the implementation of "one country, two systems," and a legal basis for the establishment of special administrative zones in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

Under the guidance of the principle of "one country, two systems," great success was scored in the talks between the Chinese and British Governments on the issue of Hong Kong held from September 1982 to September 1984. Both sides reached an agreement, and issued a joint declaration. This declaration, which is of the nature of international law and legally binding, will ensure the healthy implementation of "one country, two systems." It is not only supported by the people of various nationalities in China, but also widely praised by the international community. The Sino-British joint declaration, based on the idea of "one country, two systems," has set a "good example for solving difficulties in international problems," and is therefore of international significance.

Shortly after the signing of the agreement, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone Basic Law Drafting Committee of the PRC was established during the first half of 1985. Over the past 2 years or so, the work of the Basic Law Drafting Committee has been progressing smoothly. This has been a practice of historical significance involving the implementation of "one country, two systems." This basic law is very important, and there was no such law in world history. It is a new thing. When the basic law is promulgated and implemented, a further answer will be given whether "one country, two systems" can truly be successful. In the meantime, it will set a good example for Macao and Taiwan. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping stressed: "The Basic Law is an important document, and we should proceed from reality to conscientiously formulate it. I hope that it will be a good law which can reflect the idea of 'one country, two systems,' and that it will work and succeed."

After the issuance of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong Issue, the Chinese and Portuguese Governments held talks through diplomatic channels on the issue of Macao from June 1986 to March 1987. Both sides reached an agreement, and signed a Sino-Portuguese joint declaration on the issue of Macao. Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "This is a successful example for solving the problem of the unification of the motherland in accordance with the principle of 'one country, two systems.' This is another important step taken in the interest of the full completion of the reunification of the motherland."

According to our practical experience, we know that since "one country, two systems" is a new thing, some unforeseen things might happen. But we can predict that

with the establishment and development of the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Zones, the great vitality of the formula of "one country, two systems" for reunification will be further demonstrated. "One country, two systems" with Chinese characteristics will become a successful example in world history.

Facts have shown that the idea of "one country, two systems" was first developed while discussing the peaceful settlement of Taiwan issue, and that the scientific concept of "one country, two systems" was proposed in the course of solving the issue of Hong Kong. Efforts have continued to be made to improve and develop relevant policies related with the concept. The concept has been put into the practice of solving the issues of Hong Kong and Macao. All this has reflected the fact that the theory and policy of "one country, two systems" come from practice, and that they are used to guide practice. This has shown the way advocated by the CPC and the Chinese people's government for peaceful reunification of the motherland in accordance with the guiding principle of "one country, two systems" has enjoyed more and more popular support. Practical experiences have told us: "Peaceful reunification," and "one country, two systems" are truly rational policies for solving the Taiwan issue. It is not "unsuitable for Taiwan" as some people have insisted. On the contrary, it has been comprehended by more and more Taiwan compatriots. As long as the KMT authorities in Taiwan set the interests of the country and national interests above everything else, and take practical steps for the benefit of the peaceful reunification of the motherland, there will be bright prospects for the peaceful reunification between the mainland and Taiwan, and for the implementation of "one country, two systems." The ideal of the reunification of the motherland can also be fully realized.

Indirect Trade With Mainland 'Important'
OW080808 Taiwan International Service in English
0200 GMT 8 Dec 87

[Text] According to initial findings of a government study, the Chinese mainland market, although accounting for only a small percentage of Taiwan's export, is becoming increasingly important to this island's export trade.

The study was undertaken by the Economics Ministry to weigh the merits and demerits of maintaining the present indirect trade policy as against opening direct trade with the mainland. The study points out: With Hong Kong as the trans-shipment point, indirect trade between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait has been growing steadily in the past years. Export goods shipped from Taiwan to the mainland via Hong Kong jumped from \$30,000 [as heard] in 1978 to \$830.4 million this year. Mainland export to Taiwan during the same period increased from \$46.7 million to \$140 million.

Meanwhile, several scholars Sunday called on the government to legalize indirect trade with mainland China. They suggested the government set up a monitoring system to help local exporters guard against any unforeseen development in their indirect trade with the mainland.

Body to Promote Ties With U.S. Congressmen
OW061301 Taipei CNA in English 0950 GMT 5 Dec 87

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 5 (CNA)—A committee was formed in Taipei Friday to promote a friendship association between ROC [Republic of China] legislators and U.S. members of Congress.

Legislator Liu Sung-fan was elected chairman of the 13-member committee. It was also decided to keep government influence out of the association. Official membership will be limited to elected members of the legislative bodies of the two countries. However, representatives of the business and academic communities will be able to apply for "sponsorship" participation.

The committee will start a fund to finance association operations.

This association, according to committee members, may be the forerunner of a large multi-national friendship association among lawmakers. They hope to establish similar ties with Japanese and Philippine parliamentary representatives.

The next meeting of the preparatory committee will take place Friday.

Envoy Sees Steady Growth in Ties with U.S.
OW080435 Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 8 Dec 87

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 8 (CNA)—The Reagan administration has pledged on several occasions that the United States' China policy is based on the principle that the U.S. will never sacrifice the interests of the Republic of China [ROC] and, therefore, relations between the two countries will continue to grow steadily. Fredrick C. Chien, representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs in the U.S., said in Taipei Monday.

Chien, who returned to Taipei for home consultations, was speaking on "Current Relations between the ROC and the U.S." at a meeting of the Legislative Yuan's Foreign Affairs Committee.

The nation's recently initiated economic liberalization and political democratization measures, which have won numerous praises and applause in the U.S., are conducive to the continued development of friendly relations between the two countries, Chien said.

Although the U.S. has managed to strengthen its ties with Communist China in recent years, he said, the U.S. has repeatedly promised to promote its relations with the ROC on the basis of the Taiwan Relations Act.

The relationship between the Reagan administration and the Peiping regime has recently been soured by Peiping's sales of Silkworm missiles to Iran and the communist regime's suppression of the human rights of the Tibetans, Chien said.

Meanwhile, the Peiping regime is unhappy with U.S. restrictions on textile imports from Communist China and on the transfer of American high technology, he said.

On the ROC Government's allowing people here to visit relatives on the Chinese mainland, Chien said that it does not indicate the long-time confrontation across the Taiwan Straits has been eased. The ROC Government's move was purely based on humanitarian grounds, he stressed.

But the Peiping regime has since repeatedly claimed that it will never give up its attempts to take Taiwan by force. Chien said that he has reminded the U.S. Government, with this in mind, it should not reduce its weapons sales to the ROC.

Speaking of the so-called "Taiwan independence" movement, Chien said that Reagan administration officials have on several occasions expressed their disapproval, saying that "the movement is no way out."

As to the appreciation of the new Taiwan dollar, he said that "the U.S. Government has never pressed the ROC Government to adjust upward the value of the NT dollar despite its hope that it will happen."

Instead, Chien attributed the 37-percent appreciation of the NT dollar against the U.S. dollar to the market forces. The rise of the NT dollar was a natural result of the nation's recent continued compiling of a huge trade surplus with the U.S.

However, Chien urged local manufacturers and exporters to pay special attention to the far-reaching U.S. omnibus trade bill that will be deliberated in the Congress some time between March and April.

Editorial Comments on Trade Gap With U.S.

OW061111 Taipei CHINA POST in English
2 Dec 87 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Appeal for ROC Help With Debt"]

[Text] At the 11th ROC [Republic of China]-U.S. Economic Council at New Orleans U.S. administrative and congressional leaders were reported to have urged the Republic of China to help the United States overcome its huge foreign debt whose monthly interest amounts to U.S.\$10 billion and U.S.\$15 billion.

The officials and congressmen suggested that the ROC accelerate its trade liberalization, enactment of a fair trade law and opening of markets for banking, insurance and transportation industries. These would not only narrow the ROC-U.S. trade gaps but also upgrade the ROC's economy.

T.H. Li, minister of Economic Affairs, told the conferees that the ROC has already mapped out a five-year plan for diversifying exports and increasing imports so that ROC exports to the U.S. will drop to 33 percent and U.S. imports will hit U.S.\$30 billion every year.

A senior finance official at the conference also hinted that the ROC government will strengthen measures to finance U.S. imports and insurance businesses to help reduce the U.S.\$16 billion trade surplus to below U.S.\$10 billion.

These are excellent cooperative measures from the ROC to satisfy U.S. requests. We hope that the United States would not only appreciate our forthright cooperation but also ease their many other demands on our government. The United States should realize that the ROC is perhaps one of the best trading partners it has in the Asian and Pacific region including Japan.

Foreign Exchange Reserves Hit Record High HK050738 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 5 Dec 87

[Text] Taipei, Dec 5 (AFP)—Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves have hit a record high of 73 billion U.S. dollars, pushed up by a growing trade surplus and central bank intervention in the exchange market, a bank official said Saturday.

Money from abroad used to speculate in the local stock exchange and real estate here have also helped beef up the reserves, which have grown an average 2.45 billion dollars a month since January, the official added.

Despite various moves to encourage imports, Taiwan's registered a record 16.3 billion dollar trade surplus in the first 10 months of this year, mostly with the United States.

The trade surplus for the entire year is projected at 20 billion dollars.

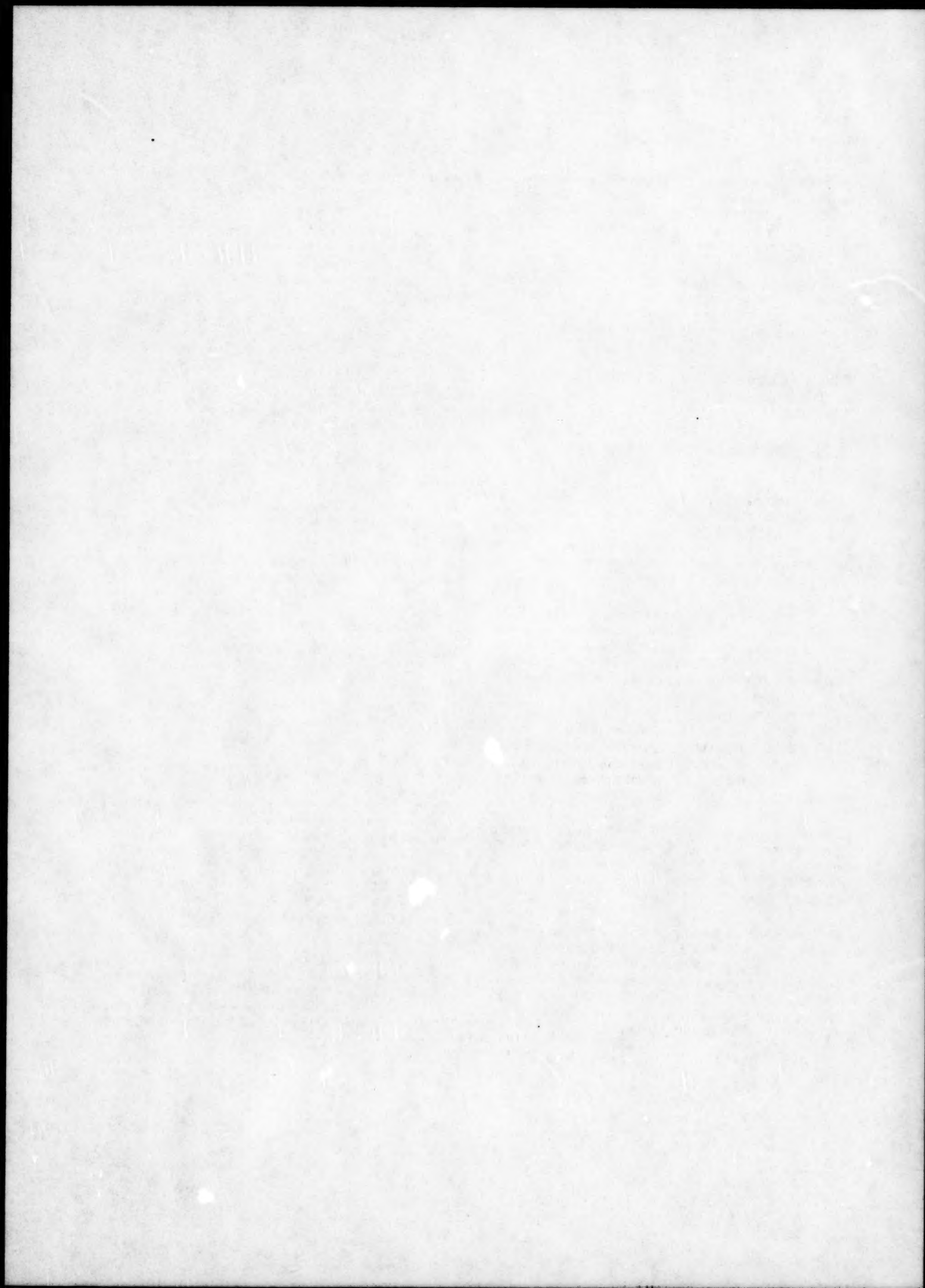
The value of the local currency continued to rise despite intervention by Taiwan's central bank, standing at 29.43 to the U.S. unit Saturday.

The Taiwan dollar has appreciated 18 percent since early this year under constant pressure from the United States to reduce the trade imbalance between the two countries, expected to be 16 billion dollars this year compared with last year's 13.6 billion dollars.

Defense, Foreign Affairs Spending To Be Cut OW040721 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] The government has tentatively decided to lower the percentage of defense and foreign affairs expenditures in the national budget for fiscal year 1989 by 6 percent, head of the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics [DGBAS] (Li Chieh-min) said Monday. Defense and foreign affairs expenditures will account for 29.89 percent of the new budget, compared to 35.66 percent in the current fiscal year. The government is currently working on a draft of the new budget, which is expected to increase by 8.4 percent over this year's. (Li) said according to projections, economic growth in 1989 will reach 7.66 percent, gross national product, or GNP for short, will also top 3.68 trillion New Taiwan dollars, and per capita income will amount to \$6,602.

The DGBAS official also said since savings in the country outpaced investment by more than 50 percent in the past 2 years, there is an abundance of capital to be utilized. He said increasing domestic demands will be a major issue in promoting next year's economic growth.



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